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REFUNDING PLAN FOR ALLIED DEBT TO UNITED STATES

Bill Introduced in Senate at
Request of President to Grant
Blanket Powers to Treasury
to Provide for Liquidation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The first definite step for putting the debt owed by the allied nations to the United States on a definite basis through a process of refunding, conversion, or extension of principal and interest adjustment, was taken yesterday, when President Harding on the advice of A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, asked Congress to enact legislation which would practically give the Treasury discretionary powers to carry out refunding operations already formulated.

President Harding addressed the request to Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, who immediately introduced a bill framed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to grant blanket powers to proceed with the refunding and extension operations designed to permit liquidation of the obligations of the debtor countries and at the same time to safeguard American interest in the outstanding claims against these countries.

Sanction of Congress Expected

Following the President's letter and the speedy action taken by Chairman Penrose, it was taken that the empowering legislation requested would be sanctioned by Congress and that the influence of the Administration would offset the agitation from certain elements against extending the time of payment of the principal and interest on the debt or its refunding.

If the legislation recommended by the Treasury Department and submitted by Senator Penrose is sanctioned, as in all probability it will be, and obligations now outstanding are converted into long time bonds and sold in the United States, it is indicated that the proceeds may be used in the first place to stabilize the Liberty and Victory bonds in an effort to bring them up to par.

The President enclosed in his letter to Senator Penrose the correspondence he had with Secretary Mellon on the refunding operations. Secretary Mellon said that the existing authority for dealing with the foreign debt contains such diverse provisions as to payment of interest, rate of interest and maturity as make it necessary for the Treasury to have full powers. The Secretary stated that some of the debtor nations are unable to pay their obligations, either interest or principal, as they mature, and that "to insist upon payment might be disastrous to the peoples of such countries."

Secretary Mellon's statement was fully endorsed by the President.

President's Letter

"I am enclosing to you herewith," President Harding wrote Senator Penrose, "a copy of a letter which I have received from the Secretary of the Treasury relating to the obligations of foreign governments to the United States, which arose out of the world war and our participation therein. The statement is a comprehensive one, showing the detailed obligations which are owing to the United States, and the Secretary points out the urgent necessity of broad powers being granted by the Congress for the arrangement for the refunding or conversion or extension of the time of payment of principal and interest on these obligations, and the adjustment of other claims of the United States against foreign governments. All the circumstances suggest the grant of broad powers to the Secretary of the Treasury to handle this problem in such a manner as best to protect the interests of our government."

Details of Obligations

The attached letter of Secretary Mellon shows that the demand or overdue obligations of foreign governments to the United States total altogether \$10,141,567,585.63, and that this debt is divided under the following heads:

Obligations for advances made under the various Liberty Bond acts—\$9,435,235,329.24;

Obligations received from the American Relief Administration—\$84,093,963.55;

Obligations received from the Secretary of War and from the Secretary of the Navy on account of the sale of surplus war materials—\$565,048,413.30;

Obligations held by the United States Grain Corporation—\$56,899,873.09.

Senator Penrose, who introduced his bill after a conference with the Secretary of the Treasury, declared he had complete confidence in the success of the operations planned by the Treasury Department. The Pennsylvania Senator said that hearings on the refunding plan would start next Wednesday and expressed the belief that these hearings would clear away the "misrepresentation and the misunderstanding surrounding the foreign debt situation."

Hearings to Be Public

"There should be no concealment or mystery about the situation," said Mr. Penrose, "and the hearings will be public so that everybody may be

fully informed as to the full extent of the indebtedness of foreign nations to us, and how the Administration intends to arrange for the liquidation of that indebtedness.

"One particularly objectionable feature of the situation is the misrepresentation in some quarters that the foreign indebtedness to the United States was somewhat to remain uncollected and unpaid, and the interest permitted to be defaulted. There is no foundation for that misapprehension."

"After consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury I can state that the nations of Europe are fundamentally sound and solvent financially, and in due time they will make increasing progress by leaps and bounds toward economic readjustment and real prosperity."

"The passage of the legislation proposed for refunding the foreign indebtedness will go a long way toward restoring confidence and settling unrest."

The Penrose Bill

The Penrose authorizing bill, which was framed by the Treasury, reads as follows:

"Be it enacted that the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is hereby authorized from time to time to refund or convert and to extend the time of payment of the principal or the interest, or both, of any foreign government now owing to the United States of America, or any other obligation of any foreign government hereafter received by the United States of America (including obligations held by the United States Grain Corporation) arising out of the European war, into bonds or other obligations of such, or of any other foreign government, and from time to time to receive bonds and obligations of any foreign government in substitution for those now or hereafter held by the United States of America, in such form and of such terms, conditions, date or dates of maturity and rate or rates of interest, and such security, if any, as shall be deemed for the best interests of the United States of America, and to adjust and settle any and all claims, not now represented by bonds or obligations which the United States of America now has or hereafter may have against any foreign government, and to accept securities therefor."

REAR ADMIRAL SIMS
REPORTS TO CHIEF

He Gives Secretary Denby as
Accurate a Report as Possible
of London Address, Which
Was Not a Prepared Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—When Rear Admiral W. S. Sims appeared before the Secretary of the Navy yesterday morning, in obedience to an order called him in London, he was presented with an order in the form of a written memorandum and asked to make a reply, pointing out in what statements he had been misquoted in the newspapers.

As Rear Admiral Sims had already prepared as accurate a statement as possible, he was able to put it at the service of the Secretary of the Navy within a few minutes. It was learned from friends of Rear Admiral Sims that he had prepared no set speech to deliver before the English-Speaking Union in London, and after the storm of criticism burst, he had to depend upon those who heard him, the stenographers for the English newspapers and his own brief notes for an accurate report of just what he had said. He at once used every means at his disposal to put the speech in the exact form in which he had delivered it, and this has been presented to the Secretary of the Navy.

Until Secretary Denby has made public his decision, it is not possible for Rear Admiral Sims to say anything for publication. The Secretary of the Navy said yesterday, however, that this decision would not be long delayed. He had read the Sims speech, as presented to him, and would probably make a statement on the subject today, at which time all the documents in the case would probably be given out.

As Rear Admiral Sims' friends understand it, he has made no retraction of the important statements reported after he delivered the speech. He has put before the Secretary of the Navy the facts, and is letting them speak for themselves. It is understood that where the misrepresentation in the American reports came in in the reference to the Irish as a class today, Admiral Sims did not denounce them, it is said. He did refer to the disloyalty of Sinn Fein during the war, and he is perfectly willing to let the records speak for themselves in this particular. Nor is he unwilling to let his reference to the political activities of Sinn Fein sympathizers be taken at its face value. He did not attack loyal citizens of Irish birth in this country.

While Rear Admiral Sims has the demeanor of an officer undismayed, it is known he is sorry to have done anything which would embarrass this Administration. He is a Republican, and has the greatest respect for President Harding and Secretary Denby, and a desire to help the Administration in all that it is trying to do to better conditions. As to the hubbub caused by his speech, it does not seem to him to be in itself of great importance.

REVOLT REPORTED IN
SOUTHERN VERACRUZ

VERACRUZ, Mexico.—Gen. Guadalupe Sanchez, chief of military questions in the State of Veracruz, has left for Minatitlan, in the southern part of the State, with 1500 soldiers, to put down a revolt reported to have been started by Gen. Castulo Perez and other followers of Felix Diaz, who was deported shortly after the inauguration of President Obregon. They have long been a disorderly element in the State of Veracruz. General Perez reached an agreement with the Mexican Government last February by which he was given amnesty in return for a promise not to engage in further disorders. Several warnings were sent him recently, but he ignored them.

ENGLISH SPINNERS
END COTTON STRIKE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England (Thursday).—The operative cotton spinners' delegates today unanimously accepted the employers' terms for a settlement of the wages dispute. A reduction of 3s. 10d. in the pound comes into force at once, and a further reduction of 7d. at the end of six months.

MR. DE VALERA RELEASED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Eamon de Valera, president of the "Irish republic," was arrested at Blackrock on Wednesday evening, according to a Press Association dispatch from Dublin received here on Thursday. Mr. de Valera spent Wednesday night in jail, but was released on Thursday morning without having had any charge preferred against him, the dispatch said.

LABOR VETOES WAR
REFERENDUM PLAN

Federation Vote at the Denver
Convention Said to Indicate
Strength of Gompers and Lewis
Forces—Former Win in Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado.—By a roll call vote of 21,742 to 14,530, the American Federation of Labor convention yesterday defeated a resolution which proposed that the war-making power be taken from Congress and placed in the hands of the people through a referendum. The resolution also stipulated that those voting for war under such a referendum should be called into military service first.

The question precipitated one of the liveliest debates of the convention. The proposal was supported mainly by the delegates in the convention who are back of John L. Lewis in his race for the presidency of the federation. Mr. Lewis cast the Mine Workers' ballot for the resolution.

The convention called upon Congress to enact legislation for control of the meat packing industry. Another resolution passed calls upon all unions to wage energetic campaigns against the ever-growing abuse of injunctions in Labor disputes. The resolutions particularly condemn the courts of the City of New York for "their alarming attitude of antagonism against organized workers."

The resolutions committee declared that "the Massachusetts Supreme Court has become one of the most reactionary judicial bodies in the United States where Labor is concerned."

Despite an adverse report of the resolutions committee a resolution was adopted calling for immediate reclassification of the civil service and a new wage scale, without discrimination as to sex.

The most radical resolution adopted by the convention was one declaring for public ownership of the railroads. It was adopted after the clause providing for government control of all basic industries was stricken out. The resolution as adopted follows:

"The American Federation of Labor hereby declares its purpose to secure a return to those principles upon which our government was instituted, in order that we may better secure the blessings of liberty, and to that end we reaffirm our united support of legislation that will bring about the public ownership and democratic operation of the railways of the United States as being in strict conformity with those principles upon which the government is instituted."

"We declare for the recognition and restoration of these fundamental principles so that those men who contribute their effort to the industry shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities granted to those men who contribute capital in proportion to the value which each contributes, in order that the government shall be instituted for the common good, and not for the profit of a class, and in order that all men may enjoy the gains of their own industry."

A resolution commending Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, for his prompt action with regard to Rear Admiral Sims was passed.

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NEWS SUMMARY

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In the sinking of two former German submarines, on Wednesday, in the United States series of naval tests, the destroyers demonstrated their high efficiency. Without giving any opinion on the rival claim of the air service and the capital ship experts, have reached their important conclusion that the present marks the right time for disarmament, as means have been found for reducing the most expensive fighting equipment into fragments instantaneously. p. 6

Admiral W. S. Sims called upon the Secretary of the Navy yesterday and supplied him with an accurate report as possible of the much-criticized London address, which was not a prepared set speech, it is stated. Mr. Denby is expected to make public his decision in the case today. p. 1

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The chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee says he expects to have the tariff bill ready for Congress next Monday or Tuesday. Representative Fordney was called to the White House yesterday to explain the delay on the measure, over which President Harding said he was growing anxious. p. 2

In the opinion of W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, as expressed in an interview, the "hope of the world" lies in an understanding between the United States and the British Empire, who together can restore the credit of Europe so that trade may be revived and the peoples of Central Europe may find their way back to a better living standard. On the question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, the Prime Minister declared that the safety of Australia lies in the renewal of this alliance, modified, necessarily, to conform to the interests of the United States as well as to those of Great Britain and Japan. Hughes' very experience, he held, depends upon adequate naval defense. p. 1

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The Labor conference at Brighton, England, passed a resolution expressing the belief that the striking miners are fighting the cause of Labor generally, and calling on affiliated societies to continue their support in order to diminish the hardships prevalent in the coal fields. J. R. Clynes and Frank Hodges again intimated that the miners might have to yield without gaining their point. The conference also passed a resolution renouncing the government's Irish policy. p. 2

It is entirely probable that the next three weeks will see the beginning of the end of the Near East crisis. The recent Franco-British conversations at Quai d'Orsay practically failed in defining the exact lines of allied policy toward either of the belligerents. It is quite clear that, if both the Greek and Turkish leaders reject the allied offer, neither France nor England will assist the Greeks, but the attitude of these powers to a possible Turkish advance upon Constantinople or Cilicia remains in doubt. Italy supports the Kemalist policy generally. p. 1

The operative spinners' delegates at Manchester, England, unanimously accepted the employers' terms for the settlement of the wages dispute, and an immediate reduction in the wage scale, agreeing to another at the end of a six-months' period. p. 1

The Northern Ireland Houses of Parliament adjourned until September 29. Department already established will meanwhile be put into working order. King George and Queen Mary returned to London and were received by Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon. The King said that he had never had a more splendid welcome than that accorded to him in Belfast. p. 2

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ALLIES NOT UNITED ON GREEK POLICY

While Italy and France Are Said
to Favor Granting of Turkish
Demands Britain Will Not
Tolerate Return of Thrace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The next three weeks will see a beginning of the end of the Near East crisis. The Franco-British conversations of last Sunday at the Quai d'Orsay, beyond the simple fact of the allied agreement to send a joint note to Greece, have practically failed in defining the exact lines of allied policy toward either of the belligerents, in the case of acceptance by both or rejection by one of them of the allied offer for peace.

Of course, though it is quite clear that in case both King Constantine and Kemal Pasha reject the allied offer neither France nor England will render the Greeks any assistance whatever, the case is quite obscure as to what the Allies will do in case of a Turkish advance against Constantinople or Cilicia. Despite the lip expressions of officialdom as to the complete agreement of the Allies as regards the Near East, the fact is quite certain that there are radical divergences among the Allies as to their respective viewpoints.

Italy, no matter what the Kemalists do, will support the latter wholeheartedly, officially and otherwise. Having withdrawn from Adalia she is most anxious that both France and England withdraw from all parts of the former Turkish Empire, and especially from Cilicia and Constantinople.

Italy Supports Kemal

Having failed to win prestige in Turkey, either by force of arms or by treaties, she is now bent on a policy of making the old Turkish Empire and thus winning the friendship of the Turks with a view to exploiting it later for economic and political purposes. Italy therefore supports the whole of the Kemalist program as regards the return of Asia Minor, Constantinople and Thrace to Turkey, hoping that by doing this she will also appropriate the Dodecanese, which, according to the treaty of Sevres, go to Greece.

France, on the other hand, supports Turkey in all her demands against the Greeks. The French Government is willing that not only Asia Minor should return to the suzerainty of Turkey, but that Thrace also should, under some sort of autonomy, be taken away from Greece.

In case the Greeks accept the allied offer for peace negotiations, the French Government will follow a policy of restricting the boundaries of Greece as they existed in 1914. In the case of the Dodecanese, France may possibly insist that Italy should return the islands to Greece. French policy, however, is subject to modification if one or both of the following two events take place, namely, a change of regime in Greece, and the advance of the Turks in Cilicia against the French troops that are still there.

As it is clearly seen, the French and Italian viewpoints agree, altogether in what concerns the Turkish claims against Greece.

British Policy Differs

British policy, however, differs quite radically. In the event of the Greeks accepting the allied offer, Great Britain proposes that Asia Minor should be formed into an autonomous state, governed mostly by the inhabitants there, and under the supervision of the jurisdiction of the League of Nations or of the Allies. It is quite possible to preserve the nominal suzerainty of Turkey in this autonomous state.

As regards Thrace, the British Gov-

ernment will not tolerate any radical change of the present status which would alienate this province from Greece. In the question of the Dodecanese, it is certain that Great Britain will demand enforcement of the Treaty of Sevres according to which these islands are ceded to Greece. In the event of the Greeks accepting the allied offer and of the Turks rejecting it, Great Britain would feel disposed to aid the Greeks, but to what extent is at present undefined, because France has made it clear that, even in that case, she will refuse her help.

As for Greece her present situation becomes all the more critical owing to the presence of King Constantine in Asia Minor. King Constantine has played his last trump card by going to Smyrna, and his boisterous proclamation to the Greek people makes it difficult for him to return to Athens with the liability of the loss of Asia Minor to his debit.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told by a high Venizelist authority that under the present conditions Eleutherios Venizelos would advise the acceptance of the allied offer, because by doing this the Greeks would at least save Thrace and secure an autonomous regime for Asia Minor. Even in the event of a Greek success at the front, Greece will be unable to impose peace terms on the Turks because of the lack of allied support.

Should the Greeks accept the allied offer and the Turks reject it, Greece will at least secure the moral support of Great Britain, which will improve to a great degree the morale of the Greek soldiers. They will then stand a better chance of beating Kemal Pasha. A Greek victory, however, is very improbable under present conditions, inasmuch as the Turks have withdrawn into the interior and replenish their munitions, and possibly their ranks by Bolshevik support.

On the other hand should the Greek offensive prove a failure, the disaster for Greece will be unprecedented. Greek political circles abroad are of opinion that King Constantine's throne is very shaky at present whatever course he may adopt.

Greeks May Accept

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ATHENS, Greece (Thursday).—A council of the Cabinet met on Wednesday evening and discussed the terms of the reply to be made to the allied offer of mediation. It is stated on reliable authority that the government will probably agree to the offer, but will not come to a definite decision until it is made acquainted with the detailed proposals.

IMPROVEMENT SEEN
IN UPPER SILESIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday).—The French note replying to the German Government's protest against allied inactivity in Upper Silesia provoked a storm of protest from tonight's evening newspapers. The "Berliner Tageblatt" says the French Government completely distorts the facts of the Upper Silesian situation. The Polish rebels, acting in agreement with the Polish Government, and openly encouraged by France, are solely responsible for the chaos now prevailing in Upper Silesia.

Meanwhile the negotiations between the British commander, General Heneker, and the German commander, General Hoefler, which followed the active hostilities on the front, seem likely to be crowned with success. The arrangement between the generals, whereby a simultaneous retreat of the German and Polish troops will take place, is about to be submitted to the Interallied Commission.

A German Government commission of party leaders and Foreign Office officials has arrived at Oppeln in order to investigate the present Upper Silesian situation.

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Tar

COPLEY SQUARE BRANCH
879 Baylston Street
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BRANCH
Corner Massachusetts Ave. and Baylston St.,
BOSTON, MASS.

The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!
Every man is odd!

The Bookseller

When I first peered in at the front window of Jackson's Bookshop, it was with the disillusioned stare of eyes that had been long questing of the ideal. Of actual bookshops I had seen and rummaged hundreds, and I had found in them only varying degrees of badness. I had decided that the bookshop of my dreams was a mirage.

Yet the window of Jackson's, I had to admit, did look promising. It was neither too dirty nor too clean. The array of eighteenth century leather-backed on display was interesting without being ostentatious. No ugly placards attempted to lure the passer-by. No shelves of third-hand novels at two for a quarter defaced the doorway. I could see, moreover, that the bindings of the books in the windows had been carefully rubbed with oil. Here, then, was a bookseller who knew one of the more elementary tricks of the trade and who practiced it. I resolved to give him a chance. Bracing myself against one more disappointment, I turned and entered the door which was to be for me thereafter the magic exit from the noisy world of every day into quiet, into peace, into dreams come true.

How the odor of a true bookshop differs from that of the sham one, out of what elements it is compounded, what proportions of morocco and crushed velvet and parchment and paper and dust go to the making of it, I cannot say, and I doubt whether any words could be made to say. But of this I am sure, that your true connoisseur tests a bookshop first by the nose.

But not to pause any longer on the threshold in a futile attempt to explain these mysteries, let it be said at once that I entered and sniffed—not with contempt or disdain, but interrogatively. And now the question arises, while these words are slipping from my pen's point, whether I should coldly set it down in this veracious account, which I would fain have believed, that the odor which met my nostrils was entirely satisfactory, or whether I should boldly tell the truth and say that that odor was to me like what essence of chambrak or of nard may be to those who have experienced those olfactory delicacies. That is a merely rhetorical question which may go unsettled, especially because no one has shown himself very enthusiastic about odors since John Keats and the sense of smell has fallen into such disrepute that few believe it susceptible of true aesthetic delights. It is best to say, therefore, that I sniffed once interrogatively and then several times in quick succession—with surprise, with delight, with a sense of discovery and recognition, and finally with gratitude.

Then I began to use my eyes—and hands: I needed no printed card inviting me to "come in and browse." Quite obviously that was what the place was for. I had a feeling of proprietary rights from the first moment and took mine ease in mine inn.

The room in which I stood was very long and somewhat narrow. At the far end the sunlight struck through a small window with leaded panes which showed a patch of greenery out-



Behind cretated ramparts of books, sat the Man

side and a pepper tree in blossom. A potted geranium on the windowsill held up transparent leaves to the light. Most of the illumination came from the large front window through which I had at first skeptically peered. Halfway down the shop the shades began to gather and the gloom steadily increased to a point within 10 feet of the rear window. Both the walls were lined with books from top to bottom—grave and reverend folios along the floor and tiny duodecimos soaring like skyarks against the ceiling, the whole arrangement conveying a perfectly clear lesson in specific gravity. I saw that the books of recent date were nearest the door and that the age of the volumes increased with the shadows, so that if one went far enough down the room toward the red geranium he came quite literally into the Dark Ages. This seemed to me a wholly admirable arrangement, suggesting well for the proprietor, whom I had not yet seen. It seemed to show, in him, that knowledge of human nature which is quite as essential to his craft as the knowledge of books. For those whose tastes were idle and frivolous, who never had made and never would make any real effort in quest of literary adventures,

were given what they could appreciate and could get at with least possible effort. Otherwise they would get nothing. Those of more ambitious aspirations, however, were expected to explore the shadows. The gloom would never repel any real bibliophile. Rather, it would seem to be his native element. I saw that he would make one plunge out of the front window glare of modernity into the still, cool depths of the Queen Anne period, and from thence I could see him sinking down and down through the centuries—until he came to the geranium.

While I had been taking in all this I had not seen the keeper of the shop. Not that I was in any haste to do so, for I felt that in this subtle arrangement of books, in this gradually deepening gloom, even in the potted geranium, there were the marks of a man out of the ordinary run. What were counter-jumper could have rubbed these ancient calf-skins to so deep a luster? Who but a most humorous philosopher could have devised this symbolic cataloging system according to centuries and gloom? Who but an impractical dreamer with eyes for nothing but parchment would have potted a geranium in a country where this particular plant needs not coaxing and cosseting at all but must be savagely attacked with an ax and spade at frequent intervals if it is to be kept in its place? I temporized and made delays. I was reading the lineaments of the man in the shop which he had made. I heard him speak by and through the silence into which there rolled at intervals the rumble of the street like a sound of surf on distant shores. A bookshop must be a locustian place, indeed, but the books should do all the talking. Why should I hasten to meet the man, since the shop was his autobiography?

I may have had some fear of disappointment. Of the man's deeper nature I was sure, but not of his physical garb. The real thing so seldom "looks the part." To have found, after so long a quest, not only a real bookshop and a real bookman, but a man who looked what he was, who could satisfy the eye as well as the imagination, and all this in one day—was not this too much to hope? But at last, when my eyes had grown accustomed to the gloom after the glare of the California sun, I began to look about. And there, in the dimmest corner, behind cretated ramparts of books, sat the Man. He was pasting labels. His face was like old parchment and his hands, as they moved swiftly about in the pool of brilliance under his low drop-light, looked like nothing so much as the finest Oxford paper. As I looked at him the various details of the place, the serried ranks of volumes, the silence, the musty odor, the cool shadows, the geranium shining in the window, and then this noble face somewhat dim above the drop-light—all flowed together into a quiet chime like the perfect close of some meditative adagio.

After some moments of luxurious hesitation, I approached this high priest of all booksellers bearing in my hands a certain book. I did not need to inquire the price for that was plainly written on the flyleaf, this being in all respects a well-regulated bookshop. Neither did I feel the smallest desire to "dicker." I simply signified my wish to purchase that particular volume.

Never shall I forget the expression in the man's eyes as he read the title and then looked up at me. Of his hands as he moved them over the polished back, opened the volume, smoothed the title-page. I found his searching eyes a trifle disconcerting and his first question somewhat difficult to answer without a faint touch of heat.

"Young man, do you know the value of this volume?"

I responded that I was ready to pay the price he had set upon it.

"But that, of course, is not the exact purport of my question," was his gentle but firm reply.

I could see that the question which he was rapidly debating as his keen glance moved from my face to the open pages and back again was simply this: whether I was worthy of a Stuart's "Sports and Pastimes," edition princeps, extra illustrated. How I finally satisfied his conscience upon this point, I have forgotten, but I well remember that when the volume was finally, with the faintest whisper of a sigh, delivered into my hands, it was like the most gracious conferring of trust. I felt that I had been given the accolade in the knight-errantry of letters.

That was enough for one day, and I left the shop. Many a time thereafter, however, I stumbled into that cool recess out of the noise and glare of the street to talk with the Man about his 30 years of bookselling on Piccadilly, about the sales he had made to John Morley, to Lord Palmerston, to Tennyson. And when he finally returned to London, ostensibly to purchase stock but really out of pure yearning for home, and got lost there among the bookeries of Covent Garden and never returned, southern California became for no small circle of booklovers a duller and less romantic place.

The Antiquity of Porto Rico

Ethnologists have reason for thinking that Porto Rico and the adjoining islands may have been peopled from the valley of the Orinoco instead of from Yucatan. When first occupied by man Porto Rico may have been a part or a peninsula connected with South America. Its fauna and flora are of the South American type, and it contains relics of a forgotten race which show evidence of a high grade of culture. Few traces of these aboriginals are now to be found except in the interior of the island. Among the curious remains are stone-enclosed plazas, on which ceremonial dances were performed. The remains of carved idols and pottery show no small degree of skill and taste. No traces of stone buildings resembling those of the Mayas are found, but the houses are of the South American type.

CYCLING IN THE WEST COUNTRY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The cyclist claims England as his own. Does any other country offer so many varied attractions in such a small area? By bicycle, provided one wants to combine exercise and travel, is the most enjoyable way of seeing the countryside. Motoring is too fast and leaves only blurred impressions; details gleaned by walking are outweighed by slowness; traveling by van necessitates too many accessories, and when one looks at the countryside from a railway carriage, the most romantic looking spots are always on the far horizon. This, at least, is the opinion of one follower of roadways.

Perhaps the best time to cycle in England is early summer. I have pleasant recollections of a trip through Shakespeare's country to Cambridge when most of the time on the road was spent in the cool morning breezes or in the light of evenings in June. The pictures stored up on that trip made even the contemplation of a journey from Oxford to Plymouth, through Berkshire, Hampshire and the West country, a delight. Almost 200 miles. I have often wondered what conversations the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, who talked so enthusiastically of the joys of walking and rowing, would have made of the delicious sensation of coasting down a steep hill or of viewing a broad stretch of English landscape with its many colored hillsides cut by hedgerows as a cathedral window is cut by its leaden frames.

Although summer is the best time for these countryside jaunts, we decided that we would go in the spring. For diversified experiences and views we could not have selected a better.

From Boar's Hill

The first day out gave a foretaste of what might be expected during the coming week. Leaving Oxford at Carfax in the middle of the morning, as we cycled, full of enthusiasm, past Christ Church, we encountered a stiff south breeze. Crossing the railway line we were in Berkshire. At the base



of Boar's Hill, where England's literary life, we found it necessary to dismount and push our cycles, but we were amply rewarded when we reached the top of the hill, which gives an unequalled view of the gray spires of Oxford. Tom tower, Magdalen tower, the dome of Radcliffe Camera and the spires of St. Mary's, All Saints', and the chapels of Merton and Exeter colleges; all were easily identified.

Abingdon, that Berkshire village which has so many associations with royal contests and escapes, was passed without even an inspection of the ancient brownstone market, which stands in the center of the town. One strives for mileage the first day.

It was a sorry pair of cyclists that came into Newbury at supper time, with only 26 miles, rain-soaked clothing and a certain quiet happiness to their credit.

But the rain has its compensations. The following afternoon, sitting in the shelter of a straw stack, we witnessed the coming and going of a rainbow over refreshed South Berkshire meadowland. In the northeast the faintest of arcs was discernible. It grew in strength, all colors showing distinctly, and then a second appeared as faintly as had the first. The left arm of the original extended over a perfectly formed tree in the foreground; the right arm ended on a slope of a hill. The sky below was blue-green. The whole was a mural picture framed by an arch. The faint reflection disappeared as quickly as it had come. The original soon began to fade. We rode into Winchester that afternoon. Much has been written about this ancient capital of the Anglo-Saxon and the Norman kings. The story it first recalls to me is that of Henry I winning the race from New Forest, for which the prize was the treasury and crown of England. The cathedral is one of the finest in the country, and will soon have a window in memory of the Americans who fell in the great war.

The town of Winchester is built over a subterranean river, or rather, over three small rivers, and by the side of the street which contains the huge statue of Alfred the Great one sees a stream coming from under the pavement, but curiosity as to how it makes its underground entrance gains no satisfaction from casual investigation.

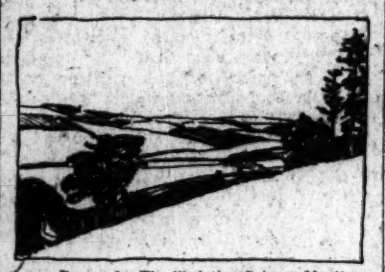
Salisbury was the next objective. Rain had ceased and we sped past farmers in the field and workers on the road. In a manner peculiar to British workmen, they tie strings beneath the knees of their trousers. The long fetlock of their horses corresponds in outline, giving, as it seemed to us, legs of horses and men a quaint similarity.

The milestones to Salisbury, from their appearance and inscriptions, might have been placed by Hadrian's soldiers in the second century. Salisbury is consistently used. The site of old Sarum, north of the modern Salisbury, is a more striking evidence of the Roman occupation, which lasted until the middle of the fifth century. A high camp with artificial slopes, commanding a valley where three

streams meet, it must have protected the legions from a surprise attack. With the wind at our backs we virtually sailed to a far older site—Stonehenge. From the road it is not the imposing sight that pictures would lead one to believe, and with an aviation camp not 400 yards away and the beams of a derrick still in the rim of the outer circle, a closer view is almost embarrassing.

There is a discussion among antiquarians concerning the actual number of men who swore fealty to William the Conqueror on Salisbury Plain in 1066. If the ceremony took place on the plain instead of in the city of Salisbury, the Normans had an area vast enough for "all the landowning men that were worth aught from all over England, whosoever men they were."

Passing from the plains to the hills of Dorsetshire was a welcome relief, though hills had to be climbed on foot. Thence through the Hardy country of Wessex—Dorsetshire, Dorchester, which has been drawn as Casterbridge, was south of our route, but we



Colored hillsides cut by hedgerows as a cathedral window by leaden frames

were content to place his characters in the little villages we passed through, so much alike as a whole, but in which each house has its individuality.

Exeter found us in the hands of enthusiastic West Countrymen. At the bookshop near the cathedral water colors of the moors were on show in the room that Drake and other sea dogs used as a club. It was the shape of the stern of a ship and the small glass windows were similar to those found on the sixteenth century galleons, not one of the panes a perfect square.

From Exeter, for the first time during the trip, we took the wrong road but it gave us the opportunity of proving that the glories of the West Country had not been overdescribed by the Exeter enthusiasts. The newly turned red earth was framed by hedgerows of a deep green. The gorse, as it is wont, was in flower, putting to shame any milder attempt at strewn the countryside with gold. The little, trim, formal gardens which front the two and three-roomed cottages were a riot of color. Vivid geraniums in pots the color of the Devonshire soil brightened the windows, giving the relief of brilliant scarlet to the whitewashed walls.

A long steep climb, and the sea, five miles away, came into view. Before Exeter we had felt the moisture in the south wind; now that the sea was in sight the sensation was redoubled. A coast down hill brought us to Teignmouth. Having turned inland at Paignton it was not long before we were skirting the barren moorland with its tors prominent on the northern horizon. With these waste lands on the right hand Plymouth, our destination, rose before us, and in a few minutes we were in the city looking across the harbor from whence the Pilgrims sailed. It was the end of our journey.

Problems of Acoustics

Architects find no more difficult problem than that presented by the acoustics of lecture and concert halls. The subject has been investigated by one of the physicists at Harvard, who offers some interesting conclusions.

The acoustic properties of a hall depend upon two variables—the form and the materials. The essential features of the materials are their absorbing and reflective powers. Fogg Art Museum lecture hall was modeled after Sanders Theater, Cambridge, Massachusetts, failed to reproduce its excellent acoustic properties. The reverberation of sound lasted 5.62 seconds—an intolerable length. But putting Sanders Theater cushions on the seats, floor and part of the wall, the reverberation period was reduced to 1.14 seconds. An open window is an absorbent of sound. An audience absorbs, per square meter, .94 as much as an open window. An isolated woman in the auditorium absorbed .54 as much as a window, and an isolated man .48, apparently a tribute to the superior excellence of female apparel. Hair-felt on the wall absorbed, per square meter, .78 as much as a window.

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A SOLDIER'S ART SCHOOL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Returned soldiers, thrust back into the comparatively and strangely placid atmosphere of peace time, and the fitting of them for vocational standing, have been one of the greatest problems in the United States. There have been those who said that, of course, there was a serious handicap from the effects of the toll exacted by the war, which must be realized, and that any work done with the returned soldiers must, therefore, be done upon the basis of that handicap. W. A. Rogers, who is director of the Illustrators School for Disabled Soldiers in New York City, has said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that this handicap need not be presumed upon, that it has not obtruded itself, and that the men who are enrolled in the school average, in energy, perception, and efficiency, with any group of art students he has ever encountered.

There are plenty of people, too, who have said, boldly, "America has no art." Such a feeling has been a point for definite concern among artists of America, whose interest lay beyond their own personal, individual successes. It was made the subject of earnest discussion among members of the New York Illustrators Society, and developed into a determination to finance, if possible, a school where disabled service men, confronted with their return to a country where they must again solve their individual economic problems, earn their own living in ways for which they were suited, could pursue their own bent and have instruction from men already established in such lines. The Illustrators had faith that such a thing could be accomplished, in spite of the fact that the country was fairly staggering under the financial burden of post-war needs. They turned to the Federal Board for Vocational Education on the supposition that two heads are better than one. They found cooperation and practical suggestion.

The work of this federal board is too well known to need survey in this instance. But among the things that it had been endeavoring to do was to take those of its charges temporarily and specifically gifted along the various lines of art and to place them in art schools, where their ability and perhaps previous training should count and they might be brought up to a point where their talent would be of practical value to them in their return to civil life. Some of the men went to the Art Students League classes, others to the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts. The training offered at the league and the New York school in drawing from life was recognized as invaluable for a young artist. There was important instruction to be had in color work and various allied technical sorts of work.

But somehow there was a need for a school which should coordinate all the things done in these several schools, bring them all to one central school which should afford also the peculiar working conditions requisite for students who had been recently through the taxing experience of the war. There was recognized in the schools which were already available and in that school which was proposed the difference which obtains in a university between the classical and technical courses. There was no

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blinking the value of a grounding in the fundamentals of art study. The Illustrators desired to take each individual need and minister to it individually and to do it all with an eye on the conditions which the men would inevitably meet when they should be ready to enter the commercial world.

To this end the help of men in all the various distinctive lines of art was enlisted, men who were actually making their own living in particular branches of the profession and were therefore admirably equipped to train others whose taste or ability indicated an ultimate following of that particular line. Men in the illustrators freely held themselves ready for call with the definite idea that there must be no sense, in the proposed school, of constructing a mold and pouring every student, regardless of individuality, into that mold! That the idea must be developed in keeping with the fact that this is, truly, an age of specialists.

The cooperation of the federal board made possible the practicalities of the project. And although the school has only been in swing for six months, and while it is yet too early to determine what the future actually holds, there is great promise that it is to result in much wider scope, perhaps the gathering together of the art feeling of the entire country in an institution of art worthy a great nation.

The boys who are already enrolled are keen to pick up the threads which were broken and tangled and to weave them over again into a pattern of achievement and usefulness. These men, the director says, have youth and energy and sentimentality, and no better material for artistic development can be found even under the most ideal conditions. They have been in instances, where the slight training, perhaps, which was interrupted, has apparently yielded spontaneously to just this inspiration supplied by the Illustrators school and has flamed again into definite progress. The men who have had brief training in the life classes of the league and in the New York school have learned to utilize as a stepping stone the knowledge there acquired.

And of the instructors who are teaching the students? Such men, recognized in their various chosen lines, as Charles B. Falls, E. A. Wilson, Ray Greenleaf (who, as a matter of fact, was largely responsible for the point of contact established between the Illustrators and the federal board) Alonzo Williams, Charles Dana Gibson, Howard Chandler Christy and many others. Lectures have been delivered before the classes by Cass Gilbert, Howard Giles and Mr. Mucha, whose lecture on design and color was vivified by sketches.

During the summer, beginning with the first of July, the plan is to open a summer camp where, for six weeks, there will be a course of instruction in sketching in black and white, and color work. And although, as Mr. Rogers has said, it is too early to predict just what the future holds, certainly there is no question of the opportunity afforded for former service men to become not only artists but good craftsmen, which augurs well for the art future of the nation.

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SUMMER SHADE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The woods are now so thick with green,
The sun can hardly thrust between—
His fingers thin and long,
Above the trees, the west wind blows,
But underneath, one only knows
Its presence by its song.

TRADE EVIDENCE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
An interesting field of speculation is opened up by the very large number of English surnames derived from trades and callings. In form, in etymology, in distribution, they may present, and sometimes solve, problems of social origins. The bulk of our names of occupation are easy to understand—Baker, Shepherd, Miller tell their own tale—but certain obsolete trades require some explanation. Horners no longer make our drinking vessels; Palmers have ceased to go on pilgrimage; Lorimers do not make spurs and bridles. We have outgrown the bow-and-arrow stage, but Bowers and Fletchers are still here to remind us of a once universal weapon. The first Colliers were charcoal burners in the woods, like the New Forest herds of the Rufus Stone tradition; Pitman, the common Newcastle term, was the earliest miner in coal pits. Arkwright does not revert to the days of Noah, but is the north of England word for the carpenter who made the ark or flour bin used by every thrifty housewife. Wainwright was, of course, the wagon-builder. "Grocer," a word of comparatively recent origin, is not a familiar surname, its place being taken by the equivalent Spicer.

Incidentally, we get ample evidence of England's staple trade in wool; Webb, Webber, Weaver, and Webster are there to prove it. Tucker, Fuller, and Walker are the obsolete names of the men who carried out certain processes in the manufacture of cloth. The dyer made it beautiful in hue, and finally the Chapman sold the finished product at markets and fairs.

Then there are those pairs of names which are really duplicates, once masculine and feminine respectively. Baker and Baxter, Weaver and Webster—pairs out of the "happy families" who made bread and cloth.

Last, but not least, the English national petronymic, Smith, is a perpetual witness to English prowess in war and in agriculture, an early trace in Sussex iron from the Weald, all the growing hardware manufacturers, which led gradually up to the vast engineering industry of today.

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FERIA OF SEVILLE A
BRILLIANT SUCCESS

Annual Event, Originally a Simple Spanish Cattle Fair, Is Rejuvenated Under the New Municipal Reforms

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEVILLE, Spain.—The famous Feria, or fair, of Seville was this year the most brilliant success that has ever been known, and there is corresponding delight in the capital of Andalusia. It was attained at a period which was indeed critical in the history of the beautiful festival, which is not merely a fair but a celebration of beauty and simple happiness with which there is nothing of its kind to compare.

In recent years there has been a tendency for the Feria to be exploited somewhat by organizations and wealthy elements and at the same time to be vulgarized, while the arrangements have been somewhat disorderly and chaotic. This year the municipality, having thought deeply, entered upon a series of reforms, at the same time determining upon an enhancement of some of the best features. The result is that the Feria was set going again on a new and better path, and a fresh era is started, putting an end to the tendency toward "decadence" which the Sevillians felt had come upon their festival.

Every good chance attended upon the efforts and hopes of the promoters. During the whole of the four days not a single cloud flecked the perfect Andalusian sky; the temperature was delicious, warm without being too much so; the evenings such as only Seville can produce, and the general atmosphere one of extreme brightness and happy animation.

People From Abroad

The influx of people from abroad was far greater than ever known before, the Americans being especially numerous, with the English next and then the French. It was also noticed that the people from the Argentine and other South American states, whose interest is, of course, a different one, the race element entering, were here in even larger numbers than formerly. As for the Spaniards from all parts of the country, especially Madrid and the north, they flocked into the city for days previously, and on the one or two days immediately preceding the opening of the Feria the trains, though often run in duplicate, were crowded far beyond their capacity. It was calculated that some 40,000 visitors thus came into Seville for the festival. These included some of the most distinguished families. The Duke of Alba, back from his tour in the Near East, came along to Seville, opened his house here, and entertained lavishly during the whole time. But while high society participates to the full in the Feria, it is essentially a festival of all the people, who become as one community and let distinctions lapse to such extent as is practicable and desirable.

Originally, far back in the centuries, the Feria of course was simply a fair, an annual assembly of cattle dealers of the south for the sale of their live stock. They gathered together on a piece of open land, and during the period of their fair lived in tents which they erected for themselves, while naturally in their spare time, in the afternoons and evenings, they devised entertainments for themselves, peculiar to their districts, dancing feebly figuring among them. From this the Feria gradually developed into something more than a mere business gathering, particularly when the Sevillian public began to enter largely into its conduct, until at last, some 70 or 80 years ago, it came to be definitely established and organized; and since then, especially during the last 20 years, it has grown enormously in popularity and come to be recognized by foreign visitors as one of the ephemeral sights of Europe. It is still a fair in the business sense, more so than ever, but it is also a festival of happiness. The cattle dealers come in to sell their stock, the rest of the world to enjoy themselves in a way that can only be done here at this time.

Fair's Three Sections

There are really three sections to the Feria, and, as suggested, they were better organized this time than before. All were together in the long wide avenue on the outskirts of the city—adjoining the beautiful park—which is known as the Prado de San Sebastian, and which exists chiefly for the Feria. On one side of this Prado there is a very extensive area of plain land on which the Feria proper, the buying and selling of the horses, cattle, mules, asses and other living things, as well as exhibitions of machinery, were conducted during the four days. On the other side were the elements of a country fair of the simpler kind, all sorts of booths for the performances of acrobats, exhibitions of curious things, cinemas, shooting galleries, and various means of testing the skill of the visitors in odd ways.

To the great majority, however, neither one nor the other of these highly contrasted sections of the Feria mattered in the least; the great thing was the central avenue, called the Real de la Feria, which presented during these four days a wondrously beautiful spectacle; about a quarter of a mile long or more, very wide, with sidewalks and a raised stone-and-brick platform on each side the whole way for the accommodation and slight elevation, for two feet or so, of the casetas for their better presentation and convenience. Down the middle of the Prado was a line of white cloth standards, flanked at the edge of the sidewalks with tall and

nically decorated poles. From one to the other swung all the way along a splendid brilliance of festoons, yellow and pink being the prevailing colors, as at this time of the year they are the prevailing floral colors of Seville. The scheme of decoration, directed by a special committee of the municipal council, and with the skill and services of the municipal architect and others exerted to the utmost, was happy, the walks and much of the central avenue being almost roofed over by these colored decorations, while from them swung all the way along, in regular order and design, lamps which seem positively innumerable, the number of which was, indeed, estimated at not much short of a million. These were for the most part alternately yellow and red paper lanterns of the Japanese style but prepared uniformly and specially—big round globes they were—and green glass lanterns, each with an electric bulb inside. There were scores of thousands also of plain bulbs in white, red and green, suspended from the strings that join the poles. All was order and design, and while it would be impossible to convey in words any fair idea of the effect produced, it may just be said that it was a marvelous triumph in organized decorative illumination of temporary character, and produced an effect of pleasure and good taste which is not easily to be matched.

Describing the "Casetas"

All the way along each side were ranged the "casetas" in close proximity, and this year they were more numerous than ever, extending for the first time the whole length of the Prado, though far more were applied for than the municipal council, the controllers, could supply. The standard caseta is a little erection of wood and canvas, with a gable end facing the promenade, decorated in red and white or blue and white stripes, in a diminutive flag flying from the top. It is open at the front, or partially so, and generally measures about 15 feet across the front and in a matter of 20 feet deep in so far as the front apartment is concerned, another for storage and various conveniences being behind a curtain at the back.

These popular casetas were of standardized pattern and decoration—and all the better for being so—and were in groups of four or five, with wooden floors and a small veranda. They were let to those who apply for them, these being local families, groups of friends, associations of various kinds, and the like. There were hundreds of them. To them were introduced, by their various tenants, a piano, a large mirror usually, chairs and tables and large supplies of food and refreshments, and the said tenants spent practically all their time in them during the period of the Feria, extending open and generous hospitality to all whom they knew and large numbers whom they did not.

Women and Children Prominent

Be it said here that this was specially a family sort of Feria, that the women and children, and particularly the young girls, had the chief part in it, the elders joining them in a family manner, and that as a consequence, as it might be put, all the happy proceedings from start to finish were conducted in the best taste and without any excess. Music and dancing prevailed throughout, and except for an hour or two in the afternoon, the piano, the guitars, and above all the clicking of the castanets were heard in every caseta, groups of walkers assembling outside every one.

The women and girls were attired in their full Sevillian costumes, with high mantillas, and the gorgeously colored mantones de Manila, the Sevillian shawls. Spontaneously little groups of them rose from their seats to dance the Sevillian dances together, the elder males generally supplying the piano and guitar music, while the dancers clicked the castanets with all their Sevillian skill. All the Feria seemed to be a place of music, dancing and the clicking of the castanets over all. This was kept up enthusiastically during all the morning and far on into the evening, and every friend is welcomed to the casetas. In addition there are various very large and most bountifully decorated pavilions, conducted by the big clubs, especially the Circulo de Labradores, the Circulo Militar, the Casino Sevillano, the Ateneo, and the Circulo Mercantil, where the festivities and dancing were conducted on a more extensive and magnificent scale and where specially brilliant entertainments were organized.

Route of Procession Fixed

During the morning and afternoon there was continuous procession of automobiles and carriages, with the horses gayly caparisoned, passing according to a municipally ordained route—this being one of the best improvements this season—up and down the Real de la Feria and through certain of the adjoining avenues. It was a crowded procession, nearly every Sevillian at one time or another hiring a carriage to join in it and see the sight as it could be seen in no other way. Everybody was happy and Seville in general did very little work during the period of the Feria.

After all, the business side of the festival—apart from the trade done by the hotels, whose accommodations are always bespoken to the utmost limits long in advance, and by the shops—was the really important thing. The ground devoted to the cattle sale of live stock was divided up into corrals and pens with long avenues intersecting them, these being given names of the towns of Andalusia, while at intervals there were wide open spaces where exhibitions of the points of horses, and cattle were given and the horses were put through jumping exercises and competitions. Between 20,000 and 30,000 head of live stock were sold on each day of the Feria. Nothing could have been more brilliant and successful than this year's Feria, and everybody has been pleased.

IN SOUTHERN
SERBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Though its beauties are as yet but little known (and those of us who love this primitive people selfishly hope that the tourist will not yet make his appearance in these unspoiled Balkan lands), the wonderful road between Prizrend, ancient capital of the mighty medieval Empire of the Serbs, and the white town of Dushan, and Ipek, the white town lying at the foot of a gorge of

the heroic Serbian nation which shared with its army the retreat into Albania in 1915.

The Capital of Dushan's Empire

Prizrend itself, once the capital of great Dushan's empire, the ruins of the stronghold frowning down upon the town, is today largely inhabited by Albanians who hotly dispute its possession with the Serbs. The low white houses have overhanging red-tiled roofs, and the grape vines which garland them make a natural arbor along the winding ways. The bazaars are wonderfully fascinating, and sometimes one can pick up a

at bay. It is a wonderful place, very dark within, but containing many fine paintings, curiously modern, almost "futurist" in their archaic angles—thus do the schools meet! These old Serbian monuments leave one with a strange impression of a civilization cut off suddenly at its zenith, and for that reason they had an emotional appeal apart from that of archaeology. Indeed these little oases of culture have a romance that is now fast vanishing from Greek and Roman ruins. Another great historical monument of Old Serbia, and one of its finest specimens of architecture, the church of Sopocani, can well be



The Market in Skopje

the snow-capped peaks of Montenegro, is no mean rival to the famous Corbiche Road and the Brining Pass. Southern Serbia is at once more primitive and more picturesque than the country north of the Vranja, on account of its proximity to the wild lands of Albania, and the traces of Turkish influence which still linger in the towns.

Coming north from Salonika one must stop at Skopje, for in this picturesque town, where "East meets West," one enters a spot full of historical interest as well as fascinating color. The town, said to be a favorite resort of Constantine the Great, was destroyed in the sixth century by an earthquake, but rebuilt by Justinian, and held by the Byzantines until 1282, when the Serbs took possession of it. Here the great Tzar Dushan was crowned and here may still be seen the remains of his famous fortress, in which was drawn up the "Code of Dushan," a legal document far in advance of the century in which it was evolved; though westerners are too apt to forget that in the fourteenth century Balkan civilization could compare with that of any European state, and not until the Serbian Empire perished on the Field of Kosovo, and the power of the Turks descended over the land, did the Balkans earn their title of the "Dark Continent."

In Skopje and the surrounding district the Turkish domination made itself more heavily felt than in Old Serbia; but today, though the tall minarets of the mosques still tower over the green domes of the orthodox church, and the red fez of the Moslem is as common in the streets as the shaggy sheepskin cap of the Serb or the white bonnet of the Albanian, the days of Turkish power are gone forever. Colors of the Tiny Bazaar

Skopje lies in the magnificent Valley of the Vardar, midway between Salonika and Nish. A single mountain peak, its summit mist-wreathed, towers over the town, the houses perched terracewise on the steep slopes falling to the noisy river, while to the southwest a great range of snow-capped mountains looms imposingly out of the distance. To sit in the Drinsky cafe by the banks of the Vardar, or to walk through the market place, is to be rewarded by a panorama of the many-hued life of the Balkans. Veiled women from a Turkish harem slip along the narrow streets, their feet in wooden sandals pattering over the cobble stones. A tall Albanian in black and white striped breeches, a wooden cloak slung across his shoulder, strides haughtily along the shops where he may buy one of the curious knives made in the town. Serbian peasants in brown homespun and leather opank, the sandals common to all the Balkan lands, bring curdled milk or goat's cheese wrapped in rough bark to market, their wives, dressed in full skirted and marvelous embroidered aprons, fine gold ornaments around their necks and gay-colored handkerchiefs on their hair, gazing with interest at the tiny bazaar with its curious collection of goods.

From Skopje one can proceed to Prizrend by the new military road, passing over the ground traversed by

beautiful inlaid dagger or a gem of antique pattern, an embossed silver buckle or a bit of fine embroidery, of course after the long and patient bargaining which all Eastern purchases involve.

From Prizrend to Djakovitsa, a town which has been successively Turkish, Montenegrin, Albanian and Serbian, the road is beautiful. Passing along beside the North Albanian Alps, it winds between broad fertile valleys which are gradually hemmed in by the great mountains; narrow gorges cradling rushing torrents spanned by old stone bridges. Floating mist wreaths crown the heads of the great peaks clothed in mighty forests of fir trees, in which no birds sing. The way is very lonely, and it is small wonder that legends of all kinds cling around the solitudes, from which it is almost a relief to enter Djakovitsa, its narrow streets a brilliant pageant of the glamour of the East.

Beyond the little town the road passes through the foothills leading to the mouth of a deep ravine, with great mountains towering over it, where stands the famous monastery of Dechan, one of the oldest sanctuaries of the Serbian race, built by great King Stephen in honor of his parents, and completed in 1335.

The interior of the church, built of fine marble, is one miraculous blue: apostles with blue drapery, blue of ikons, a wonderful lapis lazuli against which the great screen, a mass of carving and gilding stands out in fine relief.

The mountain road winds sharply, and suddenly one comes upon Ipek, or Petch, its minarets glancing upward through the orchards. Crossing the river over a wooden bridge one passes the beautiful old monastery, orange towered, its outer walls half buried in the hills, and having the appearance of keeping the landslides

reached from Ipek, and is worth a visit if only to inspect the beautiful frescoes on the walls, the colors after all the hundreds of years being fresh, and their inscriptions still legible.

But the great place of pilgrimage of all this region is to the plain of Kosovo, "The Field of the Blackbirds," where in 1389, the flower of the Serbian nation fell and the might of the Empire sank for five centuries under the Turkish domination. The plain of Kosovo was formerly the bed of an ancient lake, and the principal highways of Serbia converge upon it through the passes formed by the Morava and Varden River through the mountains. A whole cycle of beautiful ballads center round this battle, providing a clue to the national character and outlook of the Serbian people, that heroic little race which so valiantly kept alive its faith even through the darkest days, and that has now entered upon a future full of promise.

INDIANS LEAVE FOR PLYMOUTH

EASTPORT, Maine.—Thirty-six Passamaquoddy Indian braves, squaws and marines in full costume, from the reservation at Pleasant Point, near here, left yesterday on the steamer Governor Dingley for Boston. They will be at Plymouth for 10 weeks demonstrating at the tercentenary celebration of their tribe, and will make baskets and beadwork. They are in charge of William Neptune, their former governor.

MILITARY SERVICE REFUSED

WILMINGTON, Delaware.—United States Judge Morris has rejected the citizenship application of William H. Roeper, a German, because he declared he would not respond to a call for military service.

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN
UPHOLDS COALITION

House of Commons Leader Forecasts Union in One Party of Men of Different Policies and Schools of Political Thought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Since becoming leader of the House of Commons, Austen Chamberlain has fulfilled the general expectation that he would not strike out any path for himself but faithfully follow in the footsteps of his predecessor. In this respect he is the direct opposite to his father, who (the son tells us) once observed that all his life he had belonged to a party of one, and that differed among itself! Entertained by the New Members Coalition Group at a luncheon at the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain modestly remarked that he did not hope at once to step into the place Mr. Bonar Law occupied in the affections of the Unionist party and of the House, or in the friendship and confidence of the Prime Minister, but his desire and intention were to carry on Mr. Law's policy; and he has made it clear that he would like to occupy, in relation to Mr. Lloyd George, a position of intimacy similar to that enjoyed by Mr. Law.

A Favorite Theme

Mr. Chamberlain's speech was a variation of a favorite theme of the Prime Minister—the paramount need, in the national interest, of the consolidation and perpetuation of the Coalition of Conservatives and Liberals. No one, he averred, saw more clearly than himself the objections to a coalition, but he knew how the difficulties could be overcome, and how real national service might be rendered by the determination of men in a great crisis to put the past behind them, and without sacrifice of policy, to bend their wills to cooperation to save the country in a great emergency. Arising out of the great war, the Coalition was just as much needed in the anxious years that had succeeded the conclusion of peace.

Without venturing to prophesy, Mr. Chamberlain confessed, with evident satisfaction, that he "would not be surprised" if the Coalition—if its course were allowed to run freely and naturally, and they were not overhasty—led in time to a complete union, bringing together in one party men of different positions, different policies, different schools of political thought, who yet found that in the new world with which they were confronted the "fundamental conditions" on which they were agreed were infinitely more important than the "minor matters" on which they were not agreed. Such a development, he submitted, would be the natural result of the progress of political controversy, the operation of new forces, the fading of new questions and the free play of constitutional liberties and the innate political sense of the British people. They must not allow themselves to be deterred from cooperation with old opponents by any "narrow prejudices" arising out of past strife, but should recognize that the war had altered the whole political outlook.

The Predominant Partner

Mr. Lloyd George himself could hardly put the case for the Coalition better than Mr. Chamberlain did when addressing their new recruits in the House of Commons. But he omitted to mention that the predominant partner of a coalition invariably determines its complexion and policy. He might have pointed to himself and his leader as living proofs of this fact of political history. For the

Liberal Unionists, whom Joseph Chamberlain formed into a party when he separated himself from Mr. Gladstone on Irish Home Rule, after struggling to maintain an independent political existence and organization, were gradually absorbed by the Conservative party and are now indistinguishable from it; while Mr. Lloyd George's strong personality and definite convictions have again and again had to be subjugated to his more powerful allies.

Again echoing the voice of Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Chamberlain called not only upon members of the Coalition, but all patriots to range themselves against the Labor Party, otherwise, he declared, the nation will be confronted "with perils more dangerous because far more insidious than those of the great war." He said the fundamentals of our national life were at stake, including the natural development and maintenance of free parliamentary institutions which are challenged by outside action, attempting not to convert the nation through the authorized channels and in the authorized way, but by a new political gospel to drive the nation and Parliament at the bidding of a minority into a course condemned alike by their reason and judgment. The peril is real and the warning is needed, but Mr. Chamberlain's reference to "free parliamentary institutions" would have been more effective were it not a fact that the overwhelming majority of members of the present Parliament do little more than register the decisions of the Cabinet—witness the absurd and futile attempt, now abandoned, to extract reparations by making the British Importer pay to the government 50 per cent of the money due to the German exporter.

A Note of Rejoicing

Mr. Chamberlain closed his speech on a note of rejoicing. The Coalition had come through many difficulties, its downfall had often been predicted, but still it survived. It was suggested that the need for it had passed, and attempts were made to make each part of the Coalition jealous of the other. But they would not be caught in such traps. He hoped and believed that as long as they saw that by means of the Coalition they could render greater service to the country than by any recurrence to the old party divisions, the Coalition would continue. When, if ever, it ceased to serve the national interest, he and every one else in it would gladly see it terminated.

Commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's utterance, the Westminster Gazette, the able and unflinching advocate of Independent Liberalism, agrees that fusion is the natural growth of all political conditions. It remarks that when they see whether the road is tending a few of the more active spirits turn back, but the majority go forward "with an ox-like apathy."

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DUTIES OF FRENCH
ENVOY AT VATICAN

Mr. Jonnart Has Gone to Rome as One Who Respects Secular Laws, but Will Repel Any Internal Interference

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The appointment of Charles Jonnart, a member of the French Senate, as temporary envoy to the Vatican, in spite of the postponement of the decision of the Senate on this question, is variously viewed in the country. The government takes part in a sentimental but a practical standpoint and urges that it is a matter of diplomatic and political expediency. If France has no official association with the Roman Catholic Church that is no reason, it is urged, why she should not follow the example of other countries who are not Roman Catholic, and place her agents everywhere that they may be of service. Obviously if the representatives of France at the Vatican and the representatives of the Vatican in France, Monsignor Ceretti having been nominated, confine themselves to external questions, then there can be no real objection even on the part of the anti-clericals, who are still to be found in the Radical Party. The contention of these Radicals, however, is that everything depends upon the intention.

Certainly the intentions of Mr. Briand can hardly be other than good. His republican past is a sufficient guarantee. Mr. Jonnart is to occupy himself exclusively with problems of foreign politics. What is in more doubt are the intentions of the Vatican. It is observed not without reason that since the war there has been a recrudescence of Roman Catholic propaganda and that the Vatican is placing its agents everywhere in the world. It is suspected that the Vatican desires to bring France again to Roman Catholicism.

Expulsion of Last Nuncio

The story of the expulsion of the last nuncio from Paris is recalled. It occurred so recently as 1907. It was the government of Mr. Clemenceau which seized in the house of Monsignor Montagnini a number of papers, notes and correspondence concerning French politicians.

There was a protest made in Parliament. Mr. Pichon, who was then Foreign Minister, denied that the Roman Catholic Church could lay down laws for itself which were contrary to the Constitution of the Republic. It was represented that the emissary of the papal authority was implicated in a sort of permanent conspiracy against French laws, and that this emissary could not enjoy diplomatic immunity. The pronouncement of Mr. Clemenceau was extremely vigorous. Since then there have been no Vatican representatives recognized in France.

The history of the present return to a former condition of relations is as follows: In March, 1920, the government of Mr. Millerand deposited a law for the reestablishment of a French embassy at the Vatican. Two commissions of the Chamber concluded in its favor. It was not, however, until eight months afterward, in November, that the bill came before the Chamber. By 331 votes to 179 the project was adopted. Since then it has been hung up in the Senate. Twice was it adjourned and finally, at the end of April, it was again postponed by the senatorial commission by 13 votes against 16. It was generally regarded that this adjournment was sine die.

Not to Delay Appointment

The government declares that it is in presence of a formal and positive vote of the Chamber and a provisional and negative vote of a commission of the Senate, emitted by a feeble majority in uncertain conditions. The political necessities of the moment are such that it is judged advisable not to delay an appointment that has received the approbation of three successive governments and the Chamber; and the present government used its incontestable prerogative in renewing its official relations with the Holy See.

The origin of the conflict was in 1904. Mr. Loubet, then President of the Republic, paid an official visit to the King of Italy at the Quirinal. Monsignor Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, protested against this visit from the chief of a Roman Catholic power, for the temporal authority of the King of Italy is disputed by the Vatican, and the visit of Mr. Loubet was found offensive.

A month later Mr. Combes, the Premier, recalled the French Ambassador, Mr. Nisard, from the Vatican, and two months later the chargé d'affaires, Mr. Decourcel, was also recalled in consequence of incidents in which several ecclesiastical authorities in France were involved. There was a difference in interpretation of the Concordat.

Further incidents took place during the following years and, as stated, in 1907.

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1907 the papal nuncio was expelled. Now these facts are used to show that the government may exercise its prerogatives in one sense or the other. Especially is it noted that the old cause of quarrel has disappeared since the present Pope Benedict XV in May, 1920, declared in an encyclical letter that in future no protest would be made against visits to the Quirinal. Another cause of quarrel has equally disappeared. This was the quarrel about the interpretation of the Concordat. But there is now no Concordat, which was ended by the subsequent law of separation of church and state. Therefore a new situation arises.

Mr. Jonnart's Qualifications

As for Charles Jonnart, he has had a distinguished career and is generally reputed to be one of the soundest and most prudent emissaries France could possibly find. For many years he was Governor-General of Algeria. Since he has been in Paris he has undertaken many missions of a temporary character. Indeed, he declines to accept any office permanently or for a long duration. He is, as it were, the statesman who is always in reserve, always ready to fulfill a difficult task. It will be remembered that it was Mr. Jonnart who went to Greece when the machinations of King Constantine had brought matters to their worst point, and it was his firmness that was largely responsible for the dethronement of the anti-French King. He did good work in Alsace-Lorraine immediately after the restoration and he took up the job of putting the Reparations Commission on a solid footing. Several times he has been proposed as President of the Republic, but he has always declined. Now he goes to Rome for six months only. He is respected as a champion of the secular laws and while he will treat with the Vatican on external questions, it is believed that he will vigorously repel any interference in internal politics.

It is definitely affirmed that fears to the contrary are absolutely unfounded and that he will not go to Rome in the attitude of one who is preparing the way for the reversal of the laws which have been associated with republicanism in France. Whether the Senate will now take up the postponed project again and definitely regularize the situation of an ambassador at Rome remains to be seen.

SOUTH AFRICA WAIVES
CLAIM ON GERMANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

PRETORIA, Transvaal.—The Union Government has announced that it does not intend, in the event of voluntary default by Germany in the performance of her obligations under part 3 of the Treaty of Peace, to exercise its right to seize the property of German nationals in the Union.

Paragraph 18 of Annex 2 of the Peace Treaty, by which the right referred to is derived, reads as follows: "The measures which the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to take in case of voluntary default by Germany, and which Germany agrees not to regard as acts of war, may include economic and financial prohibitions and reprisals, and in general such other measures as the respective governments may determine to be necessary in the circumstances."

PAY OF TASMANIA'S CLERGY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—At a meeting held in connection with the annual sessions of the Anglican Synod of Tasmania, the statement was made that the way many of the clergymen were treated was nothing short of a scandal. More than half of the clergy of Tasmania, it was said, were trying to live on less than £250 a year, and many of them did not get £200. The Bishop of Tasmania, Dr. Hay, said that if the 25,000 adults of the Church of England in Tasmania contributed £1 a week, £17,000 could be raised, and only £6000 was required to give the clergy adequate pay. Even the road sweepers in Tasmania were asking for £6 and £7 a week. He did not say they were not at liberty to ask for those wages, but the question to be decided was one of relative values.

COOPERATIVE SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Haaren High School, the city's cooperative school, where pupils work and study during alternate weeks, graduated 185 boys and girls yesterday.

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GREEK POLITICAL
REUNION SOUGHT

Outcome of Struggle in Asia Minor Depends Largely on Greek Ability to Agree Upon Internal Political Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There can be little doubt that throughout the population of Greece, and particularly among the more responsible people, there is a steadily growing desire for a reunion of political ideals. This desire is perhaps more noticeable, and certainly of most importance nationally, where it finds expression among the followers of Eleutherios Venizelos and the supporters of King Constantine.

Dr. Michael D. Volonakis, former Undersecretary of the Greek Ministry of Education and a close personal friend of Mr. Venizelos, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor said that so clearly has the sterling worth of all that Mr. Venizelos has done for Greece come to be recognized that there is hardly a man in the country who would not heartily welcome his return to power. By this it must not be thought, Dr. Volonakis carefully pointed out, that Greece wishes to substitute Mr. Venizelos for King Constantine; what the people most desire is to once again see both these Greek patriots working in harmony and unity, and it is his opinion that a realization of this hope may be looked for in the not too far distant future.

Greece, according to Dr. Volonakis, is even now at one of the most critical periods in her history, and she requires all her strength to meet her difficulties; this strength, he considers, cannot be applied while one of her greatest statesmen is still in political retirement. "We want peace," Dr. Volonakis stated, "both within and without, in order that we may get on with the problem of reconstruction, but this can never be while our troops are fighting in Asia Minor and our finances remain in their present unfortunate condition."

British Friendship

"Great Britain has been our staunch friend at all times, which is more than can be said of other of the allied powers, who have not only withdrawn their support, but have gone to the extent of appearing to support the former enemy both indirectly and openly. England on the other hand, though openly disapproving of the return of our King, has never in the slightest degree compromised herself by any overt act that might be interpreted as unfriendly."

"In some quarters," Dr. Volonakis continued, "it has been stated that the war in Asia Minor is one of aggression and religious intolerance on the part of the Greeks. Let me say that Greece is not aggressive, but is merely trying to secure for herself what the Allies have already ceded by the Treaty of Sevres. No responsible person in Europe, certainly no Greek, desires to prevent Moslems from worshipping in the way they think best, or to interfere in any way with the sacred institutions of Islam."

"Religious toleration is an essential part of Greek government and Greek civilization; and this fact, coupled with the knowledge of the chronic corruption and incapacity of the Turkish Government, goes far towards explaining why the large number of Moslems now under Greek rule are amongst the most loyal and enthusiastic supporters of the well-ordered Greek Government."

"The Turk," he continued, "has no right to Thrace or to Constantinople, or even to Asia Minor, save by right of conquest. He has been turned out of Thrace and there is a possibility that he may be turned out of Constantinople; if he is allowed to remain and govern Asia Minor, it can only be under the strict hand of discipline as applied by some one stronger than himself."

"Greece has undertaken to apply that discipline, and notwithstanding all difficulties she will succeed. When this has been accomplished, the whole of Europe will be benefited, for with the suppression of the military head of Moslem misrule there will terminate the long list of atrocities that

are forever being added to and inflicted on such subject races as the Armenian and Greek."

"If the Turk is to have absolute sway, let it be only in that part of Asia Minor where his race prevails. Let him choose for himself any form of government he likes. But do not let him rule over people alien to him in race and creed. To allow him that liberty is to connive at all his horrible misdeeds in the past and to give further opportunities for outrage in the future. To that there must be a definite, a final, and an irrevocable end, and with that end there will come for his former subjects, as well as for the Turk himself, a brighter and a happier dawn."

Stand in Asia Minor

Dr. Volonakis stated that the argument has been advanced that to suppress the Turk in Asia Minor would wound the susceptibilities of the Muhammadans of India. To this he attributes little weight, and in support pointed out that Syria, Mesopotamia and Palestine have already been detached from the Turkish Empire, also that Arabia has secured her independence. "Why, then," he said, "have the Moslems of India not resented this liberation of Arabia by the entente? Is it that they desire in a spirit of aggression the supremacy of the Crescent over the Cross?"

The campaign in Asia Minor, Dr. Volonakis considers, must be carried to its logical conclusion notwithstanding any temporary reverse, and in this determination he says the whole Greek population stands as one. That the hands of the present government would be enormously strengthened by the return of Mr. Venizelos goes without saying, but even lacking his able and practical support, there exists not the slightest doubt as to the ultimate outcome of the present struggle.

WOMEN MEMBERS OF
LEAGUE WILL MARCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The original idea of the women members of the League of Nations, that they should arrange a great rally from all parts of England and Wales, marching (on foot as far as practicable) to London, has had to be abandoned, owing to the uncertainty in the industrial world.

At the great meeting today, in Hyde Park, however, large contingents with flags and banners will march to the metropolis. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed at the central office that so eager were some of the women in counties near London to march, that contingents were being arranged to make the pilgrimage from various points in Essex, Herts and Bucks.

Hospitality will be offered whenever possible to the pilgrims, and at each town through which they pass, mass meetings will be held which speakers will address. It was learned that many offers of hospitality en route had been received. The march will occupy practically a fortnight, and many women have expressed their determination to walk every step of the way. On reaching Chelmsford, a pause of two days will be made. Some who cannot attempt the actual walking are joining the procession in motor cars and carriages, which are to be gayly decked. It has been learned that a party of enthusiasts in Carlisle were greatly disappointed on hearing that arrangements for the long-distance walks had to be abandoned. They intend, however, to be present in the park, though they may be obliged to travel by the more prosaic medium of the railway. A party of six girls are fully determined to walk the whole way from York.

MILK POOL OPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

UTICA, New York.—In the first month of the milk pool, the Dairy-men's League handled 434,411,593 pounds of milk during May, at 874 plants operated by dealers, and 836 operated by the association. Checks to those participating in the pool will be mailed after deductions have been made for the expenses of the plan. There are 86,000 members of the league, most of them in New York State, but some in sections of states bordering on it, including Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

GERMAN CABINET
ON MODERATE LINES

By Restoring Democrats, Center Party, and Social Democrats to Power, Germans Counteract Extremist Views

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—Dr. Frederick Rosen's appointment as Foreign Secretary means the completion of the task of forming a new Cabinet which Dr. Wirth, the new German Chancellor, began under such dramatic circumstances on May 9, in order to accept the allied reparations ultimatum and thereby avert the occupation of the Ruhr by the French. Before considering the characters and careers of some of the new ministers, a word must be said about the Fehrenbach-Simons character whose career has just gloriously ended. Apart from Dr. Wirth, who was the Minister of Finance, the former Cabinet contained no personality of the first rank. The Chancellor, Constantine Fehrenbach, a man of excellent personal qualities, was totally devoid of statesmanship, and his weakness and good nature became a ready instrument of the more dominating personality of the Foreign Secretary, Dr. Simons.

Of Dr. Simons, too, as statesman, very little of a flattering nature can be said. A thoroughly religious man, full of patriotism, a slave to his conception of duty and incidentally an admirable classical scholar, he not only lacked the mental agility necessary for the position which he held in most difficult circumstances, but instead of concentrating on the main lines of policy and leaving the details of its execution to his subordinates, he adopted just the contrary course. The policy, so far as foreign affairs were concerned for months past could be called a policy, was framed by assistant secretaries and heads of departments at the Foreign Office, while Dr. Simons spent his days and large portions of his nights reading dispatches, signing documents, and generally doing the work of a superior clerk. The new Cabinet, therefore, even if it proves mediocre in achievement, will have an easy task to outvie its predecessor.

Treaty Party in Power

The withdrawal of the German People's Party from the coalition and the return to office of the Socialist Party has meant the formation of a government on the lines of that which signed the Versailles Peace Treaty and governed Germany until the June of last year, namely, one of the Center, Democrats and Social Democrats. As indicated, Dr. Wirth, the new Chancellor, was the Finance Minister in Mr. Fehrenbach's Cabinet, where he advocated the robust social and financial policy which his former chief, Mr. Erzberger, stood for. A Rhinelander, he sympathizes with the aspirations and aims of the great industrial Westphalian population, whose labors will largely pay the enormous indemnities wanted by the entente, but as member of the Center Party he will have no truck with Socialism and still less with Communism.

The Foreign Secretary, Dr. Rosen, might be regarded as a new type in the old diplomacy. Like his grandfather, who mastered several oriental languages at a late age, and his father, who, after a brilliant university career, became professor of oriental studies at London University, Dr. Rosen is an orientalist of great distinction. He went out to Japan at an early age, found his way first as interpreter into the consular service, and, after filling various consular

posts in China, Serbia, and Bohemia, he became German Minister to Colombia. He was German Consul at Jerusalem during the Kaiser's famous visit, and represented Germany at the Algeiras conference. A man of the world, possessing in abundance the elasticity which Dr. Simons lacked, the new Foreign Minister may give much needed vitality and direction to German foreign policy.

Vice-Chancellor a Socialist

The Vice-Chancellor, Gustave Bauer, is a Socialist and trade union leader, of moderate and, it must be confessed, of commonplace tendencies. Throughout the war he maintained a "patriotic" attitude and it was mainly through his efforts that the Imperial German Government was able to count on the support of the German working classes. Mr. Bauer was a member of Prince Max of Baden's short-lived Cabinet just before the final breakdown, and later as Chancellor he consented, under the pressure of Mr. Erzberger, to sign the peace of Versailles.

A more interesting figure in the new Cabinet is certainly Dr. Henry Braun, the Minister of Economics. Dr. Braun, who is a Jew, resolutely refused, under the old régime, to change his religion, although the temptation to do so and obtain a professorship at the Leipzig University must have been very strong. Throughout the war Dr. Braun adopted a very hostile attitude toward the militarist party, and in the Socialist newspaper which he edits at Nuremberg was the first German journalist openly to demand the abdication of the Kaiser.

Several Members Unknown

Mr. Giesberts retains in the new Cabinet the position of Postmaster-General, which he held in the old Cabinet. Mr. Giesberts is a prominent Center Party leader, a man who shares the advanced social and political views of Dr. Wirth, a fact which explains the great influence which he exercises over the 600,000 Christian trade unionists in Germany—the members of the trade unions associated with the Roman Catholic Center Party.

Most of the other members of the new government are unknown men who have yet to prove their mettle. Although the government does not possess a parliamentary majority in the sense that it could outvote all possible combinations, there is no reason why it should not have a long and fruitful career. The sympathy which the Allies are evidently disposed to show it has already strengthened its position against the attacks of the parties of the Right, and the failure of the Communist outbreak recently in Saxony makes it safe from attacks from the Left. The really serious problem which confronts the new government—as indeed it confronts the Allies—is that of Upper Silesia. The new government has done its utmost to prevent the formation of volunteer bodies of troops; but obviously were the present situation, in which Polish rebels frankly defy allied authority and terrorize hundreds of thousands of Germans, to continue, its position must become a wholly impossible one. Once the Upper Silesian question is satisfactorily settled the long hoped for era of repose and its accompanying social and economic reconstruction should open in Germany.

BALTIMORE BOYS GRADUATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—Thirty-four boys were graduated at the first annual commencement of the Vocational School on Tuesday at the Polytechnic Institute. They have been working at the school for two years and received diplomas as well as certificates of proficiency as patternmakers, printers and automobile mechanics.

SECRET SOCIETY IN
IRELAND IS ACTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The members of an Irish secret society known as the Irish Republican Brotherhood, about which articles appeared in The Christian Science Monitor some time ago, which was instituted in the early '80s and supported the "Invincibles," "Fenians," and other extremists, are known to be actively concerned in the present campaign in Ireland. During a recent ambush in south Ireland the commandant of the Tipperary brigade of the Irish Republican army was shot by crown forces and was discovered to have borne a copy of the general orders and other papers of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, of which he had been chief officer in his district.

The general orders which were issued by the "supreme council" of the brotherhood, contained the following: "The organization serves, as it is intended to serve, all the functions of a national rallying center from which the republican idea goes forth through volunteers, Sinn Féin League, public boards, Gaelic leagues, etc."

"In view of the prevailing conditions any form of negligence on the part of the officers or men of the Irish Republican Brotherhood is unpardonable and will henceforth be dealt with severely. You are directed to see to it that no such offenses as negligence or insubordination are permitted in your areas, whether on the part of officers or men. Organization men who are unable or unwilling to act up to the spirit contained in their inception oath should be outside and not inside the organization. It is now fully realized that Ireland can win out through physical force methods. In the past this was only seen by the minority who formed the Irish Republican Brotherhood. We must have courage, confidence and physical force to the end."

Members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood are required to take a binding oath on their admission to the secret society never to divulge the nature of the activities of the members or the proceedings of any of the meetings of the "circles," as the district organizations are termed. The most severe penalty is inflicted upon any member false to his or her oath.

COMMUNISTS IN POLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland.—The Russian repatriation mission has already arrived in Warsaw, and the first meetings have been held. The delegation occupies one of the hotels, which eventually, it is said, will be the future Russian embassy in Warsaw. The Communists prepared a manifestation for May 1 and issued proclamations calling upon the workmen and farm laborers "to join with the German Communists against the nationalistic tendencies in Upper Silesia and to plant the red flag on the palaces of the Lloyd Georges, Stinneses and Pilsudskis of the capitalist world." These lucubrations do not, however, produce much effect upon the workmen in Poland. Although the foreign money exchange still remains very high there is a distinct falling tendency in the prices both of articles of food and in textile production. Even the price of leather has slightly decreased. For several months boots have been at prohibitive prices and any sign of cheapening is welcomed with enthusiasm. On the other hand several factories in the Polish Manchester, Lodz, have failed, thus putting a number of men out of work, and if this goes on the situation will become very grave.

June Vacationists

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Women's all-wool Knitted Suits, \$5.00 and up. Satin, Satin-with-Tricollette and Taffeta Suits, \$10.00 to \$60.00.—Second Floor.

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Lots Destined for Clearance Have Been Marked Even Much Lower Than Their Present Value

HARVARD HONORS YALE PRESIDENT

Dr. James R. Angell Recipient of
Degree of Doctor of Laws—
George W. Wickersham Makes
Strong Plea for Disarmament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Harvard University honored the new president of Yale at its commencement exercises yesterday, among the eleven honorary degrees awarded by the University, being one of Doctor of Laws to Dr. James R. Angell. In all 1148 degrees were awarded at the exercises which took place in Sanders Theater following the formal sanctioning of the degrees by the overseers and an academic procession.

George W. Wickersham, Attorney-General of the United States in the Cabinet of President Taft, who was one of the recipients of the degree of Doctor of Laws, made a strong appeal for disarmament, saying in part: "The problems of the war were solved through the increasing close cooperation of the allied nations under competent leadership. The problems remain unsolved for lack of that same cooperation and leadership. Without them, the great moral aims of the free peoples of the world seem to be obscured, if not wholly lost, in the clouds of racial prejudices, greed and ambition."

America Should Take Lead

"Personal and political prejudices and the traditional dread of international entanglement have kept our country from becoming a party to the Treaty of Versailles. But no national or traditional policy exists to prevent this country from taking the lead in bringing about an agreement among the nations for the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement of international obligations, or to regulate private enterprise in the manufacture of munitions and implements of war. Adequate and effective leadership of the American Republic would, and should, put this nation in the leadership of a world movement toward the reduction of armaments."

"I venture to assert that the advent of a new era would be hastened by an invitation from our government to the other powers of the earth to an early conference looking to an agreement for the mutual restriction of naval armaments, and the addition by Congress to the naval appropriation bill of a clause authorizing the President to suspend all authorized naval construction beyond the limits so agreed upon by such conference."

Dr. Angell's Address

Dr. Angell, speaking on educational problems, said in part: "President Lowell has spoken of the great cost of modern education. President Murlin has given you some of the startling figures, and it is quite true that the bill is staggering. And yet I suppose that we are all agreed that while an education of the kind that we desire is enormously expensive, we are all persuaded that in our democracy it would be vastly more expensive if we had no education or a poorer education, and we have learned that the moment you can make clear to the people of any commonwealth a real need for additional resources for the education of young people, there is no limit to which they will not tax themselves, in order that those young people may have the necessary money for their education. In these things we know no lines of partisanship, but we feel that we can make a real contribution to the needs of our times. That is the keynote of the attitude of America toward the problem of education."

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Dr. James R. Angell, newly inaugurated president of Yale University; Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University; and George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General of the United States. Degrees of Doctor of Science went to Sir Robert Jones, surgeon; George Ellery Hale, astronomer; and Herbert Charles Moffitt, physician. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Edward W. Forbes, director of the Fogg Art Museum; William J. Cunningham, professor of transportation; Robert P. Perkins, leader of the American Red Cross in Italy; Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the United States Grain Corporation; and Carlos Chagas, director of the Instituto Oswaldo Cruz.

Mr. Lowell announced at the alumni meeting gifts to the university during the year amounting to more than \$3,000,000. This includes a number of large payments on gifts and bequests previously announced.

Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Harvard Alumni Association, reported that the subscriptions to the Endowment Fund to April 30, 1921, amounted to \$12,755,134.12 and the total payments to \$5,585,790.31.

College of City of New York
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The College of the City of New York conferred degrees upon 330 students at its seventy-fifth annual commencement exercises yesterday. The commencement address was delivered by Maurice Capenave, French High Commissioner. Graduates of the full course in the School of Business and Civic Administration were granted degrees for the first time.

Johns Hopkins Exercises
Special to The Christian Science Monitor—
BALTIMORE, Maryland—Two hundred and ninety men and women received diplomas from President Frank J. Goodnow, at the commencement of

the Johns Hopkins University held this week in the Lyric Theater. The graduating class is the largest of any in the history of the institution. For the first time, the degree of Master of Electrical Engineering was conferred, the recipient being Norboru Inouye, a Japanese student who is a graduate of the College of Engineering, Tokyo, Japan. Dr. Goodnow delivered the commencement address.

Bowdoin College

BRUNSWICK, Maine—At the commencement exercises of Bowdoin College, yesterday, honorary degrees were conferred as follows: Master of Arts—Wilbert G. Mallett, principal of Farmington Normal School; Miss Heloise E. Hersey, principal of a school of girls in Boston, Massachusetts. Doctor of Science—Preston Kyles, University of Chicago; Addison S. Thayer, Portland, Maine. Doctor of Humane Letters—Henry K. White, preparatory school principal, New Castle, Maine. Doctor of Divinity—Newman Smyth, New Haven, Connecticut, fellow of Yale University.

PUBLICITY URGED FOR "WAR PROFITEERS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Publicity for "war profiteers" is called for in a resolution offered in the House yesterday by J. D. Beck (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, who charges that profiteers have "held back more than a billion dollars in taxes from the government."

His resolution calls upon the Treasury Department to furnish the House of Representatives with a complete list of all individuals, firms and corporations, with the names of their officers, "who made during the year 1918 net profits amounting to more than 25 per cent of their outstanding capital."

It also calls for the names of all those who "evaded, falsified, or willfully understated the amount of their incomes and profits during the period in which the United States was engaged in war."

In commenting on his resolution, Mr. Beck charged "that such big business interests, in order to divert attention from themselves, prevailed upon the War Department to publish a list of names of deserters, a list which the War Department frankly confessed was not a correct list."

"In order further to direct the attention of the people away from the real issue," Mr. Beck continued, "certain big business interests are sending tons of literature to Congressmen about 'reds' and 'radicals.' What the people of this country want to know is who are the 'blacks,' who are the men and business corporations that are making their millions out of those who toil?"

AIMS OF CITIZENS PROTECTIVE LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The purposes of the newly organized Citizens Protective League were stated by Nathan Hirsch, president of the league, and others, at a meeting of the Tremont Tenants Association on Wednesday evening.

"This league is non-political, non-money-making and non-charitable," said Mr. Hirsch. "It can succeed only if the citizens themselves organize it by bringing together 300,000 members who wish the aid this league can give them."

He recommended that the Tremont Tenants Association appoint a committee of its own to enroll the quota of the Bronx.

David Gerber, in explaining that over 50 attorneys would be employed to take care of the interests of the league, said that selection would be made by the various borough organizations, and that the Bar Association would be asked to pass on the applicants.

PRUDENTIAL LIFE AFFAIRS EXAMINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The final session of the Lockwood committee before its summer adjournment was held yesterday afternoon. At an executive session there was discussion on what procedure to take in regard to the refusal of Forrester F. Dryden, president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of America, to answer certain questions, for which he was adjudged in contempt of the committee on Wednesday.

Two courses are possible, either to place the affair in the hands of the District Attorney for submission to the grand jury, or to present the case to a Supreme Court justice. There was also further examination of officers of the Prudential in regard to their holdings in banks and trust companies, in which the company has large deposits.

PRACTICAL WORK PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—
DURHAM, New Hampshire—Some of the difficult operations of gardening, raising potatoes, cooking, sewing and canning will be done by boys and girls at the first boys' and girls' club camp and short course at New Hampshire College this summer. For instance, cooking girls will demonstrate how to prepare a lunch box and make quick breads while boys will demonstrate the testing of soil for acidity, the testing of seed and the proper storage of vegetables.

HOUSE TO VOTE ON BORAH AMENDMENT

Adoption of Senate Disarmament
Resolution Regarded as Certain, as a Concession for Compromises Already Reached

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Disarmament will come up in the House on Tuesday during the hearing on the conference report on the naval appropriation bill, according to the present plans of Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, the Republican floor leader.

The conference report on the naval bill finally and formally agreed upon by the House and Senate conferees yesterday, will be reported to the House today by Patrick H. Kelley (R.), Representative from Michigan, the chairman of the House managers. Under the rules of the House, the report is not likely to come up for three days, at least.

Because the Appropriations Committee cannot deal with legislative matters, the Borah amendment, calling for a conference on disarmament between the United States, Great Britain and Japan, will be dealt with separately in the House in connection with the naval report. Its acceptance is assured in view of the growing opposition of that body to the Porter resolution, providing for the reduction of land armaments as well, but leaving the President a free hand in bringing about a conference of the powers. In fact, it is not believed there will be serious objection to the Borah amendment, as the question was left open in conference as compensation to the Senate conferees for relinquishing approximately \$80,000,000 increases in the naval bill.

President May Acquiesce

President Harding, it is expected, will come around in favor of the Borah amendment by the time it is to come up in the House, although he is not expressing any views on the subject. Those in a position to know, however, state that the President is willing to accept the compromise reached between the two houses.

The naval bill will go back to the House providing for a personnel of 106,000 men, and reduced by about \$80,000,000, which will bring the total to \$414,000,000. This is estimated at about \$18,000,000 more than the appropriations contained in the bill as it passed the House.

Conferees yesterday put the finishing touches on the bill. They agreed to the proposed Senate amendments for naval aviation stations at Sand Point, Washington, and Camp Kearney, California, but struck out of the measure the Senate provisions for a submarine base at New London, Connecticut, a naval training station at San Diego, California, and another submarine base at San Diego.

Many Charges Made

A Senate appropriation of \$1,000,000 for a naval hospital at San Diego was reduced to \$500,000, and the proposed submarine and destroyer base on the island of Guam in the Pacific, for which the Senate had authorized \$1,499,000, was stricken out.

Another important item which was agreed to in conference was the Senate provision for the creation of a bureau of aeronautics in the Navy Department, in keeping with the recommendation of the Administration.

Items increasing the naval defenses and facilities of the Hawaiian Islands were retained in the bill, as was a provision for the naval rifle range at Keyport, on Puget Sound.

The Senate provision for a submarine base at Los Angeles, California, was stricken from the measure.

The disposition of the Senate increases in the bill was a give and take proposition, according to Miles Poindexter (R.), Senator from the State of Washington, one of the Senate conferees. Senate conferees agreed to wholesale eliminations in order to save the remainder.

As Congress probably will adjourn over Saturday, after the close of today's session, there is small probability that the bill will be taken up in the House before Tuesday, though plans may be changed at the last minute.

FUNDS SPENT FOR SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, founded by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Wo-

man Suffrage Association, and of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, to disburse the legacy of \$1,354,389 left by Mrs. Frank Leslie to Mrs. Catt for suffrage work, has spent \$500,000 of these funds in the campaign in the United States. Contributions have been made to aid the cause of woman suffrage in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and Hungary. The remainder will be used to forward the cause in the American dependencies of Porto Rico, the Philippines and Hawaii, and in other countries.

JAPANESE PARTY VISITS AMERICA

Members of Diet on Tour of
Allied Countries—Amicable
Sentiments Are Expressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A party of members of the Japanese Diet, who have been touring the world to study social, political and commercial conditions in the countries with which Japan was allied in the war, arrived here on Wednesday, and will remain until next Wednesday, when they will go to Washington. They will be entertained by a committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, headed by Irving T. Bush, by the Japan Society and others. The party is headed by Rokusaburo Nakaniishi, a member of the government party of the Japanese Diet. Other members include Hamada, nationalist of Tokyo; Hideo Higuchi, progressive, professor of Oriental philosophy in the Meiji University, Tokyo; Veikichi Kikita, editor of the Gifu News, Gifu; Naota Kumagai, lawyer, Tokyo; Juichi Nozoe, lawyer, Sendai, all members of the government party; and Senpei Rajima, independent, a large land holder in the Yamaguchi prefecture, Torao Kawasaki, an attaché of the San Francisco consulate, acted as interpreter for the delegation.

"America and Japan can solve all the problems of the Pacific amicably," said Mr. Nakaniishi, in an interview in which he acted as spokesman for the delegation. "Much of the feeling has been the result of propaganda and politics. It was a surprise to us to learn that you believed we had colonization ideas in Mexico. This question was never discussed in Parliament. The same is true regarding the question that was raised in your Congress about our attitude toward the open door in China."

"Your country and ours are destined to bring about permanent peace and happiness to humanity. Direct contact will prevent misunderstandings. We hope that your people will come to visit us and understand the real Japan."

NEED OF FINANCING THE FOREIGN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—American business men need a foreign trade financing corporation to supply the facilities necessary to meet reviving competition from European business men, according to William C. Redfield, former Secretary of Commerce, who addressed the New York State Bankers Association here yesterday. It is impossible for other countries to pay their debts to the United States in money, he said. They must be permitted to pay in trade, which means purchasing foreign goods. European countries, he added, are already making great strides toward competition in the international market. "In the economic sense," said Mr. Redfield, "it is foreign trade, outward and inward, which binds us to other people."

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DESTROYERS SINK TWO SUBMARINES

Comparisons With Work of
Bombthrowers of Air Service—
Experts See Reasons for
Disarmament at Present Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. HENDERSON—Fully conscious of the challenge hurled at the old order of naval warfare by the striking exhibition of destructive efficiency afforded by a few bombs from the navy airships on Tuesday, a squadron of five destroyers of the line filed up in battleship formation at an early hour on Wednesday to dispose of two more German submarines.

It was to be a test of the accuracy of gun fire, with the inevitable contrast with the display of marksmanship and accuracy that characterized the tests of the previous day. The navy was not disappointed. After the salvos of the destroyers, the gray-beards of the naval service, reared and nursed in the tradition of gun-fire, smashed their lips and cried "bravo" as the raiders lurched helplessly and sank beneath the waves in 70 fathoms of water. The process of destruction was longer, but, as in the case of the previous day, it was a one-act drama and the U-140 and U-148 joined the company of their sister raider.

Work of the Destroyers

The U-140 was sunk after 39 shots, consisting of eight salvos from the Dickerson, under Commander C. B. Mayo, who led the attacking squadron. The U-148 received her fatal wound from the first salvo from the Sicard, commanded by Lieut.-Commander F. A. Larocque. Each destroyer fired eight salvos allotted to it, and of 79 shots, 39 found their mark somewhere on the hull of the targets. Immediately after the firing, which took four minutes and four seconds in each case, the message flashed back that the "target will sink."

The gunnery was declared highly satisfactory by naval officers of the line. The natural reaction to the gunnery test was to compare it with the bombing of the day before. Every one knew that the destroyers would sink the submarine. It was a mere piece of routine all in the day's work. It accomplished practically nothing in deciding the issue raised by the enthusiasts of the air. One thing was agreed, however, namely, that the destructive damage from the numerous salvos from the five-inch guns of the destroyers was less impressive than the destructive character of the work on the airships.

Naval and army officers, experts in their line, on board the Henderson were not ready to make predictions or to state conclusions. The Navy Department believes that conclusions should be guardedly arrived at. One thing, however, is certain: that is, that the consensus of opinion among them is that any nation, however small, can go far to resist invasion from the sea through an efficient air service. After viewing the precision and destructive accuracy of the bombing tests, they were in accord that there is in sight a sweeping revolution in national defensive methods, and that the development will tend to confine wars to continents and practically eliminate the possibility of waging wars with armies that have to be transported across an ocean. "What chance would a transport crowded with thousands of men have against effective bombing such as was displayed by the navy airships?" was a question that occurred to many, and those whose judgment had weight answered "None."

The consensus of opinion among naval officers is adverse, of course, to

any hints that the battleship is obsolete, but one finds, among the younger officers particularly, a strong enthusiasm for the air development, as a necessary and imperative branch of the naval service. The three-plane navy is the general answer to the challenge from the advanced wing of the army of air crusaders. By a three-plane navy they mean a navy composed of surface vessels, submarines and airships. Without subscribing to the view that the battleship is obsolete, many concede that it is obsolete by itself and that the new development in submarines and aeroplanes may compel important adaptations of the modern capital ship.

In the opinion of military men, it is no time for a snap judgment. All agree that defense and offense are joint through varied transitions. Working from this premise, the same authorities, from both military branches, agree that the present marks the right moment for disarmament, due to the fact that means have been found for reducing the most expensive fighting equipment into fragments instantaneously. A smaller force, but efficient to the last degree, can hold the air, the surface of the sea and the depths beneath. It can prevent hostile invasion and maintain a guard that, as far as can be judged today, will prove impenetrable and impervious.

ANSWER FILED TO BARMORE ALLEGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois—Citing regulations of the state Board of Health and ordinances of the city of Chicago as in his opinion authorizing him in the seizure and isolation without due process of law of Mrs. Jennie Barmore, alleged "typhoid carrier," Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner of Chicago, has filed an answer in the Supreme Court of Illinois here to allegations made by attorneys for Mrs. Barmore. The Supreme Court has granted Mrs. Barmore a writ of habeas corpus, delivering her from the custody of Dr. Robertson pending the decision of the case.

The answer denies that Mrs. Barmore has been unlawfully deprived of her constitutional rights. A general denial is made that the action of the Health Department threatens the liberty of a large number of people. Dr. Robertson assumes full responsibility for the orders isolating the petitioner.

MANY GIFTS TO YALE

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Gifts and bequests to Yale University in the past year aggregating \$1,859,154 were announced at the alumni luncheon. Of this amount, \$545,729 was from the alumni university fund, the report of which showed more than 8000 contributors during the year.

CUBAN PORT DUTIES CUT OUT

HAVANA, Cuba—Various port duties are eliminated by a decree signed by President Alfredo Zayas. They include extra charges for demurrage and inspection of bills of lading, and are revoked as part of the administration's campaign to decrease the cost of necessities.

The J. L. Hudson Co.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
A Summer Display of Winter Furs
Is Now Being Held in the Fur Shop
Whether you are contemplating buying furs now or not for next winter you will be interested in seeing this display.
The kinds of furs and the new ways that they will be worn are not the only features of this unusual display but the prices are extremely important.
Furthermore, you will be glad to know that for one-fourth the price of any garment we will place it away for you, in your name until November 1st.
If you visit Detroit, don't fail to see this display.
Hudson's—Third Floor—Furmer Street Building

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Write for our Pamphlet
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Woodward and Adams
DETROIT
Walk-Over Boot Shops
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1546 Woodward Avenue
13830 Woodward Ave., Highland Park
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Men's, Boys' and Youth's Shoes
Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

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DETROIT
That different Shop of Correct Wearables for, MAN OR BOY featuring Quality at Moderate Prices
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

JOCK HUTCHINSON
LEADS THE FIELD

Returns a Score of 147 for Two Rounds in the British Open Golf Championship Yesterday—Expect Close Contest Today

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office ST. ANDREWS, Scotland (Thursday)—Jock Hutchinson, of the United States, leads in the field at the end of the first day's play in the British open golf championship here with a score of 147 for two rounds.

The battle is likely to be very close on Friday, for six other players are within two strokes of the leader. Edward Ray, England, and J. M. Barnes, United States, tie for the second place with 148, and one stroke behind are George Duncan, British open champion; Alexander Hearn, also of England; Arnaud Massey, of France, and George McLean, United States. J. H. Kirkwood, Australia, occupies the eighth place with the score of 150 and the Americans generally are well up as follows: Melhorn Hackney and R. T. Jones, 153; Hagen and Hunter, 153; Kerrigan, 154; Emmet French, 155; Fred McLeod, 157; J. D. Edgar, 158; C. H. Hoffman, 161; John Burgess, 162.

Hutchinson led the field at the conclusion of the first round with a score of 72. He performed the feat of holing out in one stroke at the eighth hole, which measures 133 yards, and taking two strokes for the ninth hole of 273 yards. He did two holes in three strokes. At the end of the round, half of the American competitors were among the first 15 on the list and the struggle for the leadership had assumed quite an international aspect.

One stroke in the rear of Hutchinson was the comparatively unknown player, H. C. Kluch, of Woodcote Park Club, while returns of 74 were made by George Duncan, British open champion; Arnaud Massey, France; W. C. Hagen, T. L. Kerrigan and J. M. Barnes, of the United States, and W. Pursey, of the East Devon Club.

Abe Mitchell, the English favorite, had fared badly in putting and seriously jeopardized his prospects with the score of 78, and R. T. Jones, of America, returned a similar score. Interesting features of this round in addition to Hutchinson's feat were drives of over 300 yards by Hagen and a couple of 20-yard putts by Hagen and Duncan, who played together.

AUSTRALIANS WIN EASILY
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Thursday)—Lancashire defeated Glamorgan by four wickets in the English county cricket championship today, and the Australians defeated Northamptonshire by a tremendous margin of an innings and 484 runs.

POLO TEAM IS PRAISED
LONDON, England—The United States polo team, which swept through

the defense of the British aggression and won the right to carry back across the Atlantic the International Challenge Cup, was warmly congratulated by polo experts and the newspaper writers here today. The cup will be presented to the Americans by King George, probably on Saturday.

HUNTER ENTERS
FOURTH ROUND

Wins a Hard-Earned Victory Over P. M. Davison in World's Grass Court Tennis Tourney

ENGLISH DOUBLES CHAMPIONS

1873—L. R. Erskine and H. F. Lawford.
1874—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1875—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1876—J. T. Hartley and R. T. Richardson.
1877—C. W. Ormiston and C. E. Weldon.
1878—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1879—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1880—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1881—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1882—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1883—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1884—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1885—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1886—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1887—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1888—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1889—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1890—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1891—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1892—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1893—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1894—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1895—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1896—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1897—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1898—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1899—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1900—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1901—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1902—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1903—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1904—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1905—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1906—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1907—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1908—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1909—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1910—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1911—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1912—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1913—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1914—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1915—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1916—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1917—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1918—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1919—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.
1920—W. Renshaw and E. Renshaw.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office WIMBLEDON, England (Thursday)—P. T. Hunter, United States' only remaining player in the men's singles of the world's grass court tennis championship, entered the fourth round today as a result of a hard-earned victory against P. M. Davison by 7-5, 6-3, 1-6, 5-7, 9-7. Hunter worked hard to win the first set, but in the second appeared to wear down his opponent. The third went all in favor of Davison and then commenced a relentless duel. Hunter's sweeping forehand shots enabled him to lead by 3-0, but Davison was placing cleverly and carried off the next two games by going ahead 4 all to win the set.

The deciding set was even more keenly contested. Lobs into the eye of the sun by both players often ended long base-line rallies, and whereas Hunter's play became rather erratic, Davison was the more consistent of the two. The American lasted the pace better, however, and won through after 16 games. Manuel Alonso, Spain, played more steadily than usual while defeating G. R. Sherwell, South Africa, in the fourth round, 6-0, 6-2, 6-2 and reserved his most daring strokes until he had the match well in hand.

The two Indians, M. Slem and S. M. Jacobs, gained victories, the former winning by 6-4, 6-4, 6-3 against R. D. Watson and the latter defeating A. H. Lowe, 1-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3 after a prolonged base-line struggle.

The young South African, B. I. G. Norton, opposed his compatriot, J. D. P. Whistley, whom he overplayed in three straight sets, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3 while H. G. Mayes, Canada, beat F. H. Jarvis, 6-3, 5-7, 6-4, 5-3.

C. Van Lennep and A. D. Kool, both of Holland, were in action, but whereas the former defeated T. Bevan by 6-4, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2, the latter met A. H. Gobert, France, on the center court, and owing to a very erratic display lost by 6-3, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4. T. M. Marvogradato beat A. M. Lovibond, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

In the men's doubles, Maxwell Woosman and Randolph Lycett, English Cup pair, defeated R. H. Barnes and R. J. McNair by 6-2, 6-3, 6-2, and in the second round of the ladies' singles, Mrs. Peacock, India, defeated Mrs. O'Neill by 6-1, 6-2. Miss Suzanne Lenglen's match was scratched, but the lady champion played an exhibition game.

YALE IS WINNER
IN COMBINATION

Harvard Wins Gentlemen's Race—Big Crews Are Ready for Battle Today on the Thames

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW LONDON, Connecticut—Yale won the first race of her annual regatta on the Thames here last evening when her combination led Harvard by half a length over the two-mile course down stream. Harvard won the gentlemen's race by half a length.

The varsity crews are scheduled to race over the four-mile course upstream at 5 o'clock daylight saving time today. The freshmen and second varsity eights meet this morning. Harvard's crews will take the course along the west side of the river.

The combination race was rowed down stream against a head tide and a fairly strong breeze. Yale started with a faster stroke and led by half length until Harvard at the mile increased her stroke and pushed her bow even with the Blue. From there on the lead alternated with Yale forging ahead to finish in 12m. 2s. Yale rowed with little form but with a drive superior to Harvard's. The Crimson's mistake was in rowing a slower stroke for the first half mile. At the finish Yale's stroke was about 35 with Harvard's at 36 but the Blue shell was driven with greater power.

The center of interest here is Yale's new coach, James Cordery, for upon his ability to whip the crew into shape after the departure of Guy Nickalls largely depends Yale's chances for victory in the varsity race today.

The Crimson has won only one race this spring against the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Blue has not scored a single victory. But Coach Cordery has done much creditable work since the crew came to Gales Ferry. The morale of the Yale crew is excellent. This is evident to even the casual visitor at Gales Ferry. Under Cordery and Capt. S. V. Hord they are pulling together well. The coach has held the varsity shell well up the river in the cove but observers say he has done remarkably good work so that the two crews would be evenly matched today, whereas not long ago the varsity race was expected to be a runaway for Harvard.

The Crimson freshmen are confident that today's race will be theirs. Dr. Howe, who was coxswain for the gentleman's eight, has produced in them a fast and sturdy crew. Yale also claims its freshmen oarsmen are among the best youngsters the university has turned out.

The crowds had not begun to come yesterday, but New London is ready for the usual thousands today. Harvard men are confident, despite the stories they hear of Cordery's work. Yale men are not at all discouraged by the Nickalls incident. Few men can be found to criticize what some might consider was swapping horses in the middle of the stream. But at Gales Ferry there is not the slightest indication that the incident has been allowed to dampen the varsity crew's ardor.

Coach Cordery gave his men a short row last evening and Coach William Haines followed the Crimson shell while it worked a short distance down stream and back. There was the usual comedy connected with the gentlemen's eight battle. But the thousands await the big event in the regatta this afternoon and none probably with keener interest than Coach Cordery. He has been given his chance to show what he can do alone. The results will show today.

The lineup follows:
Gentlemen's Eight
Harvard—Coxswain, Howe '01; stroke, Chanler '16; No. 7, Jeffreys '16; No. 6, Cutler '11; No. 5, Colledge '16; No. 4, Murray '15; No. 3, Withington '16; No. 2, Herrick '16; bow, Saltonstall '14.
Yale—Coxswain, A. McLean '16, stroke, Churchill Peters '20; No. 5, C. J. Coe '16; No. 4, J. J. Sheffelin '19; No. 3, S. L. Lewis '16; No. 2, G. Rockefeller '21; No. 1, S. Samuel Lambert '19; No. 2, John Enders '20; bow, J. Mahenary '20.

Combination Eight
Harvard—Coxswain, Darnson; stroke, Brown; No. 7, Kunhardt; No. 6, Jackson; No. 5, Bigelow; No. 4, Bradford; No. 3, Nickerson; No. 2, D. Withington; bow, Lafarge.
Yale—Coxswain, Chase; stroke, Freeman; No. 7, Bigelow; No. 6, T. Crowbridge; No. 5, Connell; No. 4, McCrea; No. 3, Mall; No. 2, Smith; bow, Carpenter.

FENWAY PARK
Today at 3:15
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia
Seats at Sherman's. Phone Booth 1000.

WESTERN GOLF
IN SEMI-FINALS

University of Illinois, Chicago and Drake, Place Men in Intercollegiate Conference Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois—The first and second rounds of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association golf tournament, held at the Indian Hill Golf Club, were played Wednesday. The first round was featured by three close contests requiring extra holes. Drake University, winner of the team championship, qualified three men for the second round; but only one man, Robert McKee, reached the third round. University of Chicago has two men in the third round, C. M. McGuire and George Hartman. Martin Lebosquet of the University of Illi-

nois, the fourth man in the third round, turned in a card of 74 for the 18 holes in the afternoon play, which is lower than any other of his competitors has reached on this course. In a playoff H. W. Schendorf of Northwestern University was defeated by John Gilchrist of Lewis Institute for the place of sixteenth and last qualifier. P. D. Fargo Jr. of Northwestern was defeated by Joseph Swick of Drake, 1 up in 19 holes. This eliminated all Northwestern men for the title. The summary:

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round
George Hartman, Chicago, defeated John Frederickson, Illinois, 4 and 5.
J. D. Wright, Lewis, defeated William O'Connor, DePaul, 4 and 2.
Martin Lebosquet, Illinois, defeated E. Boch, Wisconsin, 3 and 1.
F. B. Dickinson, Drake, defeated Henry Douglas, Wisconsin, 6 and 4.
Robert McKee, Drake, defeated L. W. Hayes, Northwestern, 2 and 1.
P. D. Fargo Jr., Northwestern, defeated Joseph Swick, Drake, 1 up (19 holes).

C. M. McGuire, Chicago, defeated A. L. Novotny, Illinois, 1 up.

Second Round
C. M. McGuire, Chicago, defeated T. B. Fayer, Drake, 1 up.
Robert McKee, Drake, defeated P. D. Fargo Jr., Northwestern, 5 and 2.
Martin Lebosquet, Illinois, defeated E. B. Dickinson, Drake, 3 and 2.
George Hartman, Chicago, defeated J. D. Wright, Lewis, 6 and 5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	39	23	.629
New York	37	27	.578
Washington	36	30	.545
Boston	30	28	.517
Detroit	29	35	.452
Chicago	28	33	.458
St. Louis	27	34	.443
Philadelphia	22	38	.367

RESULTS THURSDAY

St. Louis 6, Detroit 4
Chicago 6, Cleveland 0
Philadelphia 5, Washington 3
New York 6, Boston 1
GAMES TODAY
Philadelphia at Boston
Washington at New York
Cleveland at Chicago

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	39	20	.661
New York	37	24	.607
Boston	32	27	.542
St. Louis	31	29	.517
Brooklyn	31	29	.517
Chicago	26	31	.458
Cincinnati	25	35	.417
Philadelphia	17	40	.298

RESULTS THURSDAY

New York 10, Boston 4
Chicago 6, Cincinnati 3
St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh 2 (first game)
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 1 (second game)
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 4
GAMES TODAY
New York at Philadelphia
Chicago at Cincinnati
Pittsburgh at St. Louis

NURNI CLAIMS RECORDS

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—Paavo Nurmi, the Finnish champion long-distance runner, covered six miles in 29m. 41.2-ss. here Wednesday. He ran 10 kilometers, or 6.2137 miles, in 30m. 40.2-ss. Both are claimed to be new world's records.



With every tire priced at true worth, what need would there be for "discounts"

BUSINESS concerns may be divided roughly into two classes.

One goes on the idea that the public doesn't think much. The other believes that public good sense makes the right decision nine times out of ten.

Concern No. 1 likes to keep away from facts. Concern No. 2 is anxious to place all the facts possible before people.

It is interesting to watch these conflicting methods working out in the tire industry.

Eighteen months ago the makers of U. S. Royal Cord Tires put themselves on record against the unsound-

ness of the "discount" way of selling tires.

Going right ahead and making the *par* quality tire at a net price.

Opposing the confusion of "so much off list." Because list prices don't mean anything until the *real* worth of the tire itself is proven. Because "discounts" mean *still less* when list price has no relation to value.

Now it is evident the public hasn't been back-

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Car-owners know more than they let on.

They are letting the "discount" situation run its course.

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One of the most significant things that is happening in tires today.

As people say everywhere
United States Tires are Good Tires

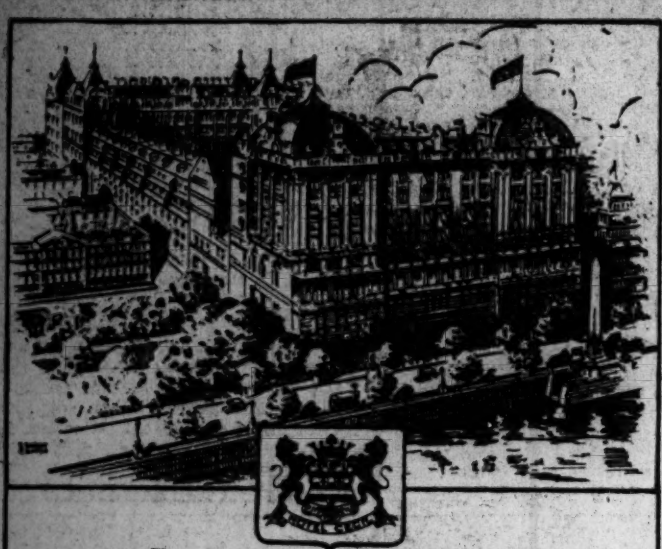
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The Convenient Location is an Additional Advantage

Sheridan Plaza

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Under the personal management of Mr. George F. Adams, former manager of Chamberlain, Old Point Comfort and White Sulphur Springs, the Sheridan Plaza is already famous for its cuisine, service and southern hospitality.

The five hundred rooms—each with private bath—are exquisitely furnished. Single rooms with bath may be had at three dollars the day and upward.

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Sheridan Road at Wilson

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HOME COMFORT
Cafe—Grill—Cafeteria



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pean Plan.

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EASTERN

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ONE BLOCK FROM THE BOARDWALK
Sixty per cent of the rooms are en suite with private baths; running
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Hotel Richmond

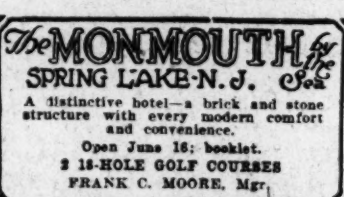
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Cap. 400. Central: open surroundings. Private
baths.
Running Water in All Rooms
Booklet mailed. R. R. LUDY, M. D.

Hotel Belvedere

Charles at Chase Street
BALTIMORE, MD.
Fireproof. Elegant. Refined European Cuisine
and Service. Facilities
Pure Artesian Water throughout from our well,
1000 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs
to and from all railway and steamship depots.
Catering at all times and always to the
comfort of guests.

NEW YORK

MARTINIQUE
New York Formerly The Annex

WHEN Hotel McAlpin in-
terests acquired and spent
a large amount of money in
beautifying and modernizing the famous
Martinique Hotel, a short time ago, the
name was changed to The Annex. This
implied that by standards and by proxi-
mity it was an annex to Hotel McAlpin.

The name has caused confusion. There-
fore, for the benefit of the guests and the
management, it is announced that the name
"Martinique" will be restored. It is now
a new Martinique—new in decoration,
furnishing, policy and charges.

The hotel is first class, the manage-
ment is first class, the location most cen-
tral and the tariff genuinely moderate.
Pleasant rooms from \$3.00 up. Popular
club breakfasts from 45c to \$1.00. Sub-
stantial luncheons and dinners at \$1.25
and \$1.75 and a well prepared and
quickly served selection of satisfying dishes
a la carte at new prices.

Try the Martinique. We know you
will like it. Affiliated with Hotel McAlpin.

Frank E. Jago
Resident Manager

Broadway at 32nd Street.

NEW YORK

Pershing Square
NEW YORK
A World Center of
Great Hotels

Under the Direction of
JOHN M. E. BOWMAN, President

Many of the amazing interests and lux-
uries of 20th century hotel life center in
Pershing Square, New York. Each hotel an
Aladdin's palace of comfort, convenience and
pleasure—assured by the combined efforts of
a group of hotel managers among the best in
the world.

The Biltmore
Adjoins the Grand Central Terminal

Hotel Commodore Geo. W. Sweeney
Grand Central Terminal
"Get off the train and turn to the left"

The Belmont James Woods
Opposite Grand Central Terminal

Murray Hill Hotel James Woods
A short block from the Station

The Ansonia Edw. M. Tarnay
Broadway at 73rd St.

In the Riverside residential section

Pershing Square Hotels
NEW YORK

First Link in the Chain
of Knott Hotels
N. S. SULLIVAN
Manager
HOTEL

53 Washington
Square
Park South
(Where Fifth Ave. Begins)
NEW YORK

Noted for its excellent
cuisine and homelike atmos-
phere.

Special attention given to
women travelling alone. Our
automobile meets all steam-
ers, also trains, on notifica-
tion, free of charge.

RATES
EUROPEAN PLAN—Single, \$1 per day
and up. Double \$2 per day and up
AMERICAN PLAN—Single, \$3 per day
and up. Double \$4 per day and up
The above rates include bath

Allerton House

There is a reason why busi-
ness executives recommend
Allerton House.
It is a great satisfaction for
them to know that the man
upon whom they place re-
sponsibility is living in an
atmosphere of refinement,
yet safely within his income.

Allerton Houses
45 EAST 55th ST.
143 EAST 39th ST.
302 WEST 22nd ST
New York City

Hotel Bristol

129-135 West 48th Street
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**Courtesy
Cleanliness
Comfort**

Homelike surroundings in the center of
New York, at moderate prices.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

When You Visit Buffalo
and Niagara Falls

Add to your pleasure and comfort by
stopping at the Hotel Lenox.

Quietly situated, yet very convenient to
business, the hotel and shopping district,
and Niagara Falls Boulevard.
HOTEL LENOX
North Street at Delaware
BUFFALO, N. Y.
European plan. Every
room an outside room.
\$2.50 up. On Empire
Tours. Road guide free.
C. A. MINER,
Managing Director.

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81st Street and Columbus Ave.,
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One Block From Central Park.
Large outside Rooms and Bath for two
\$25 to \$30 per week.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$30 to \$40

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Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island.
1 1/2 hours from New York City
Bathing, Boating, Tennis, Saddle-Horses,
Dining out-of-doors, Pure Spring Water.
Tel. Ronkonkoma 112 N. P. R. HOFMEYER, Mgr.

MAJESTIC
Hotel and Restaurants
NEW YORK

Fronting Central Park at West Seventy Second Street
The Mid-town Motor Crossways
Close to the heart of the great city

Where guests find accommodations and service as
completely satisfying as the name and setting promise

The Hurricane Deck
aloft the hotel DINE & DANCE & SUP under the
open sky 7 o'clock to closing
Copeland Townsend

NEW YORK

Park Avenue Hotel

Park Avenue (4th) 32d and 33d Sts.
Subway Station at the Door
NEW YORK
Single Rooms \$2.25 Per Day Upwards

ADVANTAGES
Close to amusement and shopping
center.
Unique dining loggia overlooking
sunken palm garden.
Orchestral music of highest order.
GEORGE C. BROWN, Proprietor.
Also under same management: HAR-
GRAVE, 72nd St. at Columbus Ave.
(1 square to Central Park.) Booklets
sent free by applying to either of the
above hotels.

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NOW OPEN

Special rates June and
over the 4th
Fishers Island, N. Y.
Of New London. Very accessible.
Sound and Ocean, Seashore and Country.
A Unique, Ideal Summer Resort.
Always Cool.
Boating, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis,
good roads, delightful walks, orchestra;
spacious shady lawns and piazzas; rooms
with bath or running water; milk, cream,
poultry, vegetables from our farms; fish and
lobsters from adjacent waters; special
kitchen for young children; certified milk.
Wm. F. Ingold, Mgr., Fishers Island, N. Y.

Our Specialty

Making you glad you stopped
at the

Van Rensselaer Hotel

5th Ave. and 11th St.,
New York City.
Where a high type of service supple-
mented by most reasonable rates
makes you a fast friend of this hotel.
Accessible to everywhere of
importance.
Direction of The Knotts.

Prince George
Hotel

28th St.
Near Fifth Ave.
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In the very center of New York's business
and social activities.
Metropolitan, in its appointments and
operation, yet known best of all for its
homelike quiet and for the unflinching
comfort that its guests expect of it.

George H. Newton,
Manager.

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CLENEDING

202 West 103rd Street, New York
A hotel of Quality and Refinement,
located in the Residential Section of the
West Side. Short Block from Broad-
way Subway Station, within easy reach
of all Shops and Theatres.
Rates—Single Room.....\$1.50
Single Room, bath nearby \$2.00
Parlor, bedroom, bath, for 2.....\$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00
Parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath.....\$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00
Excellent Restaurant—Moderate
Prices. Table d'Hôte or a la Carte.
Write for Booklet A and Map of N. Y. City

Hotel Peter Stuyvesant

Central Park West, at 86th Street
New York City
Suites now being shown for rental
Unfurnished or furnished
From \$900—for 1 room and bath
From \$600—for 2 rooms and bath
From \$300—for 3 rooms and bath
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE
Wm. F. Ingold, Manager

Hotel
Martha Washington

The Famous
Hotel for
Women
(Just Off
Fifth
Avenue)
29 East 29th St., New York City
From our 500 spotless rooms you may
select one at \$2.50 per day and up. We
serve an excellent Table d'Hôte luncheon
at 60 cents and dinner at 85 cents.
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The center of the great macadam road
system of the North. Site of the old
battlegrounds at head of lake. Illustrated,
historic booklet; list of hotels and board-
ing houses and road map free. Board
of Trade, Lake George, N. Y.

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MOST ATTRACTIVE
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TERRACE CABLES
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Good Table—Comfortable Rooms—Baths—Steam Heat
All Seashore Pleasures—Booklet

AUTOMOBILISTS will find ample Garage Accommodations, Excellent Meals and Service.

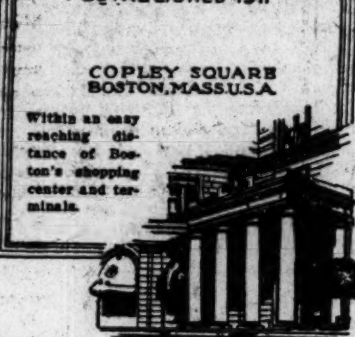
WEBSTER L. DRAPEL, Proprietor

NEW ENGLAND

EDWARD C. FIDGEE
MANAGING DIRECTOR

The COPLEY PLAZA HOTEL
ESTABLISHED 1911

COPLEY SQUARE
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You have the choice of three excellently conducted hotels managed by the J. R. Whipple Corporation. One supply department purchases for all three and not only buys in the best markets of this country, but also imports extensively. This is but one factor which has made the cuisine of these hotels famous.

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Universally esteemed for its luxury, beauty and distinctive homelike atmosphere.

Parker House
A hotel of traditions and exceptional comfort. Perfectly appointed.

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A hotel of traditions and exceptional comfort. Perfectly appointed.



Little Boars Head, N. H.
Near Rye Beach
Farm and seashore: 10 minutes' walk to bathing beach; own farm produce; 9 miles to Portsmouth; golf links near. Select clientele. **LAMPREY HOMESTEAD**

Holderness Inn
on Squam Lake
Holderness, N. H.
Equally desirable for automobiles and permanent guests.

Hotel Aborn
Magnolia, Mass.
One of the most beautiful spots on the famous North Shore.

WELLESLEY HILLS
BOARD AND ROOM AT THE
VENETTE HOUSE
BENIS ROAD. Good location, near trains and cars. Sleeping porch, private bath. The house is new. Good cooking. Terms reasonable. Telephone Wellesley 91-M. **MRS. RICHARDS**
Snappy GOLF Course

HOTEL ROCKLEDGE
NAHANT, MASS.
NOW OPEN
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Week-end and Auto Parties Accommodated. **HILLS, Prop.**

THE ASHWORTH
HAMPTON BEACH, N. H.
A Hotel Catering to the Most Discriminating Summer Vacationists.
Situated on one of New England's finest beaches. Broad, elevated piazzas overlooking the ocean.
SURF BATHING.
Two minutes' walk to entertainment centers.

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One of the finest locations on the North Shore. All porcelains tubs: out to sea from Lynn. Fine boulevard. **WILLIAM CATTO, Prop.**

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Tel. 998-12 Taunton Exchange
Boarders wanted in a lovely, restful summer home; large rooms; good table; fruits, flowers and vegetables in season. Adults only. Garage. 45 miles from Boston on Taunton river. **C. M. M. CLAVELLE**

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OAK BLUFFS, MASS.
A Modern, Up-to-Date Hotel at the Beach with All the Conveniences of Home

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Terms of Toll Road to Summit of Mt. Washington. On direct route from Boston to Dixville Notch, on East Side highway.
Special attention to auto parties.
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An ideal resting place and charming summer home. Delightful summer colony with pleasant social atmosphere.
Surf bathing. Regular attractions: Fireworks; Band Concerts; Dancing; Theatres; Billiards; Bowling, etc.
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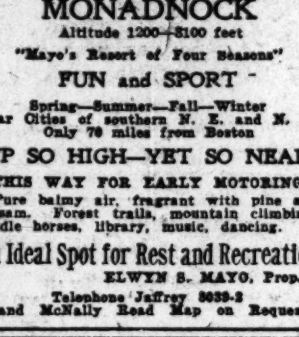
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SHATTUCK INN
Jaffrey, N. H.

The mountain village on the Southern slope of Mt. Monadnock
Altitude 1200-2100 feet
"May's Resort of Four Seasons"
FUN and SPORT

Spring—Summer—Fall—Winter
Near Otis of southern N. H. and N. Y.
Only 70 miles from Boston
"UP SO HIGH—YET SO NEAR"
THIS WAY FOR EARLY MOTORING
Pure balmy air, fragrant with pine and balsam. Forest trails, mountain climbing, saddle horses, library, music, dancing.
An Ideal Spot for Rest and Recreation
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Telephone Jaffrey 909-S
"Send Monthly Read Map on Request"



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To The Peaks
Wonder Trip
of the East
FROM
Crawford
House
CRAWFORD
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White Mountains, New Hampshire
The Summer Resort Unique
Season June 27 to Oct. 8
Golf, Tennis, Trails, Croquet, Superb Pool, Garage, House Boat and Swimming Pool. Garage, Surrounded by Federal and State Forests.

Notch Canteen—Light Lunch
BARON HOTEL COMPANY, CRAWFORD HOUSE, CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H.

The Brocklebank
NEW LONDON, N. H.
Altitude 1400 feet.
Overlooks beautiful Lake Sunapee.
An unobstructed 100-mile view of mountains, valleys, and lakes.
OUR OWN FARM supplies chicken, milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit; fresh fish from the lake. The excellence of the cuisine has been an important factor in establishing our popularity.
Boating, Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Croquet and Bowling.
BEAUTIFUL WALKS AND DRIVES.
Why not get acquainted?

Springfield Mass.
Splendid Shops, Theatres, et cetera.

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Charming homelike atmosphere
Convenient for social or business requirements.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL
Twin Mountains, N. H.
Situated in the midst of the White Mountains.
Golf; Tennis; Croquet.
OPEN MAY 28 TO NOV. 1.
Cuisine Unexcelled.
BOOKLET.

Exclusively for Women
HOTEL PRISCILLA
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Private bath and long distance phone in every room.

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SAVOY CO., Inc., Lessee
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455 Columbus Avenue
Braddock Park and Columbus Sq.
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.
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COR. ARLINGTON, TREMONT, CHANDLER AND
BERKELEY STS., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.
Five minutes' walk to the Theatre and Shopping Centre
European Plan
Telephone—Beach 6160
500 ROOMS Over one mile frontage of outside rooms.
RATES For one person \$2.50 and up. For two persons \$3.50 and up.
Every sleeping room has a private connecting bathroom, with Porcelain Tub. Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application.
No-Tip Hotel Dining and Check Rooms
Club Breakfasts 25c to 50c
Special Daily Luncheon 65c
11 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Table d'Hôte Dinner \$1
5:30 P. M. to 8 P. M.
A la Carte 7 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.
Sunday Dinner \$1
12 to 2 P. M.

Hotel Webster
(Near Fifth Avenue)
48 West 48th Street
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Directly in the fashionable club and shopping section.
NEAR TO 50 THEATRES
AT TIMES SQUARE
A high-class hotel patronized by those desiring the best accommodations at moderate cost.
JOHN P. TOLSON, Mgr.

Harmonious Surroundings
Only a minute from New York's great Wholesale Center, yet sufficiently removed to insure quiet, restful sleep.
You'll feel at home in our American Plan Dining Room—rates \$4.50 and up. European Plan, \$1.50 and up.

Hotel Irving
26 Gramercy Park, New York, N. Y.
KNOTT Management.
John Harris, Manager.

Hotel Bellevue
Beacon Street
Next to State House
BOSTON
WHEN MOTORING DRIVE TO
Wellesley Inn
Wellesley, Mass.
Pleasant rooms. Best of food and service. High class in every respect. Chicken and steak dinners. Table d'hôte—a la carte.
GOLF NEAR-BY
For additional New England Hotel Advertisements see page 10

Hotel Hemenway
BOSTON, MASS.
Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.
One person, \$2.00 a day.
Two persons (double bed), 4.00 a day.
Two persons (single beds), 5.00 a day.
No rooms without bath.
L. H. TORREY, Manager

Cliff House
American plan, \$35 weekly and up, excellent table and sea food, service unexcelled, bathing, boating, tennis, putting golf, garage, Packard Motor Livery. Beautiful location on North Shore. Rooms en suite with bath. Select clientele.
35 minutes from Copley Plaza over State boulevards.
Booklet
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ON MASSACHUSETTS BAY
F. J. Bocherle, Manager
Telephone Ocean 1851

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AND COTTAGE COLONY
WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.
Open June to October
18-HOLE GOLF COURSE
FURNISHED COTTAGES
FOR RENT
A. E. DICK, Managing Director
New York Booking Office, 1150 Broadway

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NOW OPEN
ANTRIM, NEW HAMPSHIRE
Elevation 1500 Feet
FRED T. ORGAN, Manager
A modern hotel. Milk, eggs, fruit and fresh vegetables from our own farm. Steam heat, electric light. Golf, Tennis. Improved auto approach from south. Booklet.
Very Desirable for Week-End Guests

Southboro Arms
Southboro, Mass.
Chicken, Steak and Lobster Dinners
Every convenience of a city hotel. Bath in every room. Reservations made for week-end, special parties and permanent guests. Ideal for motorists.
Tel. Marlboro 350

THE BRISTOL FERRY INN
A strictly Modern Hotel
Situated on Narragansett Bay
at
Bristol Ferry, Rhode Island
First Class Accommodations for Tourists and Permanent Guests.
MRS. M. H. HUBBARD, Proprietor.

Hotel Mitchell
York Beach, Me.
A PARADISE FOR THE CHILDREN
Fresh fish supplied daily by local fishermen; vegetables, chickens, eggs, cream and milk from nearby farms. Bowling; tennis; bathing.

Tourists' Home
Central House
Hillsdale Inn
Bethlehem, N. H.
NOW OPEN
SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE
W. J. LEWIS, Prop.

HOTEL ASPINWALL
LENOX, MASS.
High and Cool in the Berkshires
A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION
Now Open. Elevation 1600 feet.
Golf, Saddle Riding, Orchestra, Garage.
Desirable Cottages with Hotel Service.
BOWE & TWOZIGER, Managers.
Winter Resort, Princeton Hotel, Bermuda.

The Willard Cutter House
Open all year—
Rooms with bath—
Week-end parties catered to.
East Jaffrey, N. H.
Mr. M. E. WILLARD
Send for booklet and rates.

CREST HALL
NANTUCKET, MASS.
Reasonable Rates
Near Beach and Landing
NOW OPEN

The Gardner House
JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND
Is situated on Conanicut Island, the roads of which are hard and well kept. Reaching the island is a delightful drive of twenty miles. From the northern point of the drive is seen Narragansett Bay, with its unsurpassed beauty from Beaver Tail, the southern point, old Conanicut, is all the grandeur, Narragansett Pier, right; Newport, left; Block Island in distance.

Hotel Arlington
COR. ARLINGTON, TREMONT, CHANDLER AND
BERKELEY STS., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.
Five minutes' walk to the Theatre and Shopping Centre
European Plan
Telephone—Beach 6160
500 ROOMS Over one mile frontage of outside rooms.
RATES For one person \$2.50 and up. For two persons \$3.50 and up.
Every sleeping room has a private connecting bathroom, with Porcelain Tub. Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application.
No-Tip Hotel Dining and Check Rooms
Club Breakfasts 25c to 50c
Special Daily Luncheon 65c
11 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Table d'Hôte Dinner \$1
5:30 P. M. to 8 P. M.
A la Carte 7 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.
Sunday Dinner \$1
12 to 2 P. M.

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(Near Fifth Avenue)
48 West 48th Street
NEW YORK
Directly in the fashionable club and shopping section.
NEAR TO 50 THEATRES
AT TIMES SQUARE
A high-class hotel patronized by those desiring the best accommodations at moderate cost.
JOHN P. TOLSON, Mgr.

Harmonious Surroundings
Only a minute from New York's great Wholesale Center, yet sufficiently removed to insure quiet, restful sleep.
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KNOTT Management.
John Harris, Manager.

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Beacon Street
Next to State House
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WHEN MOTORING DRIVE TO
Wellesley Inn
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Two persons (single beds), 5.00 a day.
No rooms without bath.
L. H. TORREY, Manager

Cliff House
American plan, \$35 weekly and up, excellent table and sea food, service unexcelled, bathing, boating, tennis, putting golf, garage, Packard Motor Livery. Beautiful location on North Shore. Rooms en suite with bath. Select clientele.
35 minutes from Copley Plaza over State boulevards.
Booklet
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ON MASSACHUSETTS BAY
F. J. Bocherle, Manager
Telephone Ocean 1851

Maplewood Hotel
AND COTTAGE COLONY
WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.
Open June to October
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Elevation 1500 Feet
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ANTRIM, NEW HAMPSHIRE
Elevation 1500 Feet
FRED T. ORGAN, Manager
A modern hotel. Milk, eggs, fruit and fresh vegetables from our own farm. Steam heat, electric light. Golf, Tennis. Improved auto approach from south. Booklet.
Very Desirable for Week-End Guests

Southboro Arms
Southboro, Mass.
Chicken, Steak and Lobster Dinners
Every convenience of a city hotel. Bath in every room. Reservations made for week-end, special parties and permanent guests. Ideal for motorists.
Tel. Marlboro 350

THE BRISTOL FERRY INN
A strictly Modern Hotel
Situated on Narragansett Bay
at
Bristol Ferry, Rhode Island
First Class Accommodations for Tourists and Permanent Guests.
MRS. M. H. HUBBARD, Proprietor.

Hotel Mitchell
York Beach, Me.
A PARADISE FOR THE CHILDREN
Fresh fish supplied daily by local fishermen; vegetables, chickens, eggs, cream and milk from nearby farms. Bowling; tennis; bathing.

Tourists' Home
Central House
Hillsdale Inn
Bethlehem, N. H.
NOW OPEN
SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE
W. J. LEWIS, Prop.

HOTEL ASPINWALL
LENOX, MASS.
High and Cool in the Berkshires
A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION
Now Open. Elevation 1600 feet.
Golf, Saddle Riding, Orchestra, Garage.
Desirable Cottages with Hotel Service.
BOWE & TWOZIGER, Managers.
Winter Resort, Princeton Hotel, Bermuda.

The Willard Cutter House
Open all year—
Rooms with bath—
Week-end parties catered to.
East Jaffrey, N. H.
Mr. M. E. WILLARD
Send for booklet and rates.

CREST HALL
NANTUCKET, MASS.
Reasonable Rates
Near Beach and Landing
NOW OPEN

The Gardner House
JAMESTOWN, RHODE ISLAND
Is situated on Conanicut Island, the roads of which are hard and well kept. Reaching the island is a delightful drive of twenty miles. From the northern point of the drive is seen Narragansett Bay, with its unsurpassed beauty from Beaver Tail, the southern point, old Conanicut, is all the grandeur, Narragansett Pier, right; Newport, left; Block Island in distance.

Hotel Arlington
COR. ARLINGTON, TREMONT, CHANDLER AND
BERKELEY STS., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.
Five minutes' walk to the Theatre and Shopping Centre
European Plan
Telephone—Beach 6160
500 ROOMS Over one mile frontage of outside rooms.
RATES For one person \$2.50 and up. For two persons \$3.50 and up.
Every sleeping room has a private connecting bathroom, with Porcelain Tub. Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application.
No-Tip Hotel Dining and Check Rooms
Club Breakfasts 25c to 50c
Special Daily Luncheon 65c
11 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Table d'Hôte Dinner \$1
5:30 P. M. to 8 P. M.
A la Carte 7 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.
Sunday Dinner \$1
12 to 2 P. M.

Hotel Webster
(Near Fifth Avenue)
48 West 48th Street
NEW YORK
Directly in the fashionable club and shopping section.
NEAR TO 50 THEATRES
AT TIMES SQUARE
A high-class hotel patronized by those desiring the best accommodations at moderate cost.
JOHN P. TOLSON, Mgr.

Harmonious Surroundings
Only a minute from New York's great Wholesale Center, yet sufficiently removed to insure quiet, restful sleep.
You'll feel at home in our American Plan Dining Room—rates \$4.50 and up. European Plan, \$1.50 and up.

Hotel Irving
26 Gramercy Park, New York, N. Y.
KNOTT Management.
John Harris, Manager.

Hotel Bellevue
Beacon Street
Next to State House
BOSTON
WHEN MOTORING DRIVE TO
Wellesley Inn
Wellesley, Mass.
Pleasant rooms. Best of food and service. High class in every respect. Chicken and steak dinners. Table d'hôte—a la carte.
GOLF NEAR-BY
For additional New England Hotel Advertisements see page 10

Hotel Hemenway
BOSTON, MASS.
Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.
One person, \$2.00 a day.
Two persons (double bed), 4.00 a day.
Two persons (single beds), 5.00 a day.
No rooms without bath.
L. H. TORREY, Manager

Cliff House
American plan, \$35 weekly and up, excellent table and sea food, service unexcelled, bathing, boating, tennis, putting golf, garage, Packard Motor Livery. Beautiful location on North Shore. Rooms en suite with bath. Select clientele.
35 minutes from Copley Plaza over State boulevards.
Booklet
Winthrop Highlands
ON MASSACHUSETTS BAY
F. J. Bocherle, Manager
Telephone Ocean 1851

Maplewood Hotel
AND COTTAGE COLONY
WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.
Open June to October
18-HOLE GOLF COURSE
FURNISHED COTTAGES
FOR RENT
A. E. DICK, Managing Director
New York Booking Office, 1150 Broadway

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You'll feel at home

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BANKERS URGED TO HELP LIQUIDATION

Credit Situation Held Strong Enough to Warrant Pressure for Loans That Will Effect Readjustment of Prices Sooner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York.—Business continues to improve in one place and mark time or even grow duller in others, so that the combined volume varies but slightly. Reports make it clear that generally the lines returning prices to more normal levels are the first to benefit, providing there are no other factors that delay activity. The Ford automobile business and the copper situation are, perhaps, two outstanding examples of different results from price-cutting, but the explanation is obvious. Copper is down to pre-war levels, but prices and other conditions in the lines of business which use that metal are such that consumption is unusually held up. This is shown, particularly in the building industry, by the revelations in the Lockwood investigation in New York. In the case of the Ford company the price of that product is down to comparatively near old figures, and since there is nothing to interfere with the direct purchase, business by that company is reported unusually strong, and for the month of July it is announced that instead of any curtailment, even in midsummer, the schedule calls for 4000 cars a day. It is predicted that June production will break all records. The Detroit plant and the foreign factories are expected to bring the total up to 116,000 for the month. The previous record was 111,308 for May.

It is fairly deduced from this that the price to the consumer is the final test and is the result that will contribute most to restore normal business that appears to be bound to delay until that condition is reached.

Price Element Important

This price element appears to be an important incentive and one that must be considered in the campaign. It is inaugurated in New York for intensive selling as an economic aid at the present time.

When goods have been bought at high prices it is difficult to cut the loss even to stimulate sales, but many men have done it, although there is a conviction that there are others who have failed to meet the changing conditions.

There are reports that the farm implement trade is one that finds itself with large stocks of machinery on hand for which there is little demand because of conditions on the farms. What to do with it is a problem, for the longer it is held the more expense is piling up and the greater is the unemployment that contributes to the general industrial stagnation.

The financial situation continues to strengthen, and with that diminishes the danger of a weakened credit condition that may have deterred the banks from pressing too hard for loans. At the Minnesota Bankers Association meeting in Minneapolis one speaker expressed the opinion that the time had come for the banks of the country to set a faster pace in forcing liquidation and readjustment.

The speaker said that the credit situation is exceedingly strong and under control, and that the weak spots which exist in particular places have been measured and charted. The extent and accuracy of the credit information which the banks of the country have accumulated in the last three or four months is such as to permit them to bring about further liquidation with precision and safety. He urged that the existing stagnation, with the steady pressure of overhead charges and with the increasing curtailment of the buying power of the public, is much worse than the losses which prompt readjustment would involve, and maintained that we can have a substantial business revival in a reasonably short time if we will force the pace of readjustment faster. He emphasized the need for lower prices in steel, building materials, and goods at retail, said that finished manufactures had lagged much too far behind raw materials in the price decline, and declared that wages and railroad rates on bulky articles need sharp revision downward.

Danger of Waiting Too Long

With pressure calling for loans increasing it means forced liquidation for some concerns and those who hold to high prices too long are in the greatest danger.

Another index to business conditions is the decrease in surplus freight cars and the increased earnings of the railroads for April. The surplus decreased \$2,000 from May 8 to June 8, according to a report to the American Railway Association. From June 1 to June 8 the decrease has been 4454.

Railway operating income of the principal carriers of the country showed a further increase in April amounting to \$35,177,087 for the month, compared with \$19,968,393 for the same month last year, according to estimates by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The net income of the roads for the month was \$29,248,874, compared with \$23,743,666 for the same month last year. Railroads in the eastern district reported a net income for the month of \$16,684,907, compared with \$20,824,513 in April last year. For the four months ended with April the net income was estimated at \$72,974,905, compared with \$49,146,515 for the same period last year.

The Credit Clearing House weekly report of merchandising activities shows a continuance of generally favorable conditions throughout the country, with increased purchasing of new stocks by merchants, while steady purchasing by the public is indicated both in the east and the far west.

CANADIAN RAILWAY PROBLEM OUTLINED

Solution Lies in Reorganization, Ending of Duplicating Mileage, Reduction of Capital Liability and New Settlements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—Canada has an acute railway problem, but this is true only of a portion of her railway mileage. The total deficits on the railways operated by the government in 1920 were \$70,000,000, not including fixed charges on the National Transcontinental or Intercolonial lines. On the other hand, the Canadian Pacific, with net earnings of \$33,153,044, paid 11.4 per cent on its common stock. The estimated deficit on the Grand Trunk last year is from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

RESERVE BANK PLAN PROPOSED IN CUBA

HAVANA, Cuba.—Plans for an institution similar to the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States are being prepared by President Zayas and will be submitted soon to the Cuban Congress. Jose M. Cortina, secretary to the President, indicated that the institution would be a "combination of Cuban and American banks, subject to governmental intervention and control."

He added that a loan, if one should be floated by the Cuban Government, would not necessarily be connected with the bank. He asserted that such a loan would probably be for \$40,000,000.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, a Pennsylvania Railroad subsidiary, has postponed dividend until later in the year.

Proctor & Gamble, quarterly of 5% in cash and stock dividend of 4%, payable August 15 to stock of August 7.

DIVIDENDS

Pennsylvania Company, semi-annual of 3%, payable June 30 to stock of June 22.

Bank of England, last 000 omitted compares as follows:

	June 23, 1921	June 16, 1921	June 24, 1920
Gold	5,520,000	5,519,700	5,587,300
Silver	274,000	273,800	240,000
Loans & disc.	4,797,700	4,780,000	4,156,100
Credit	37,484,000	37,972,100	37,542,400
Deposits	2,630,400	2,732,200	3,578,000
War advances	35,000,000	26,600,000	26,000,000
Bank rate %	6	6	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Thurs. June 23, 1921	Wed. June 22, 1921	Parity
Sterling	\$3.74	\$3.74	\$4.8665
France (French)	.0793	.0804	.1920
France (Belgian)	.0794	.0801	.1920
France (Swiss)	.1677	.1684	.1920
Lire	.0474	.0495	.1920
Quilids	.31	.3215	.240,000
German marks	.0139	.0141	.2380
Canadian dollar	.874	.87864	...
Argentine pesos	.3069	.3060	.4825
Prachmas (Greek)	.8609	.8607	.1920
Pesos	.1323	.1323	.1923
Swedish kroner	.2320	.2320	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1420	.1420	.2680
Danish kroner	.1692	.1708	.2680

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Prices in the wheat market advanced yesterday, closing prices being 1 1/4 to 2 3/4 points higher, with July at 1.21 and September at 1.24. Corn prices were somewhat lower, with July at 62 1/2, September at 63 1/2, and December at 62. Hogs and provisions were weak. July rye 1.22 1/2, September rye 1.09 1/2, July barley 64, September barley 63 1/2, July pork 17.75, September pork 17.90, July lard 10.02, September lard 10.37, October lard 10.52, July ribs 10.27, September ribs 10.60.

GOVERNMENT WOOL AUCTION IN BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—There was a fair attendance at the 1100th wool auction held at Ford Hall Thursday by the United States Government, when 5,000,000 pounds of wool grading low quarter-blood and below was offered for sale. The wools, which were mostly of the South American type, were suitable chiefly for carpet purposes and the bulk went to the carpet trade.

The offerings included 1,000,000 pounds each of pulled and scoured wools; 1,495,000 South American combing 1,470,000 pounds of South American carding and 35,000 pounds of West Coast. Of the total offering 25 per cent was withdrawn. Of the pulled wool, about 6 per cent was withdrawn; of the South American combing, about 36 per cent, of the South American carding, about 20 per cent; of the West Coast wool, none, and of the scoured wool almost 63 per cent.

Prices were about on the level of the last sale, May 25. Montevideo 44-46s sold at 18 cents for good combing or 26 cents, clean basis, which was firm, and Mercedes combing 44-46s at 23 cents, clean. Good Argentine combing 44-46s were firm at 18 to 19 cents, clean basis, and 36-40s at 16 cents, clean. Second clip 44-46s were bringing about 10 1/2 cents, or approximately the same prices as last sale. One lot of second pulled 44-46s brought 27 1/2 cents, which was the high price of the sale.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND No. 129
A quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent has been declared, payable August 1, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 15, 1921.
T. K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.
Boston, June 21, 1921.

Woolen Industry in Great Britain

Factories Resort to Use of Oil Burners Because of the Coal Strike—German Competition at Lower Prices Looms Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England.—Efforts are being made by mill owners to "carry on" as long as possible, and many firms have already installed oil-burning apparatus in the boiler house, but the fact remains that the number of mills entirely closed is steadily increasing, and some of the largest plants in the West Riding of Yorkshire are now idle. In other mills only a portion of the machinery is being run—in some cases one, two, or three days a week. Unemployment is increasing, and although there are no indications of real distress among the operatives, it is, of course, only a question of time before their resources will be exhausted.

MANY LOW RECORDS IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Many new low records, including United States Steel, were made in the course of yesterday's reactionary stock market, although short covering reduced some losses in the later dealings. Independent steels and specialties such as sugars, chemicals and textiles recorded substantial losses. A few leaders, including American Petroleum and United States Steel, were fairly steady in the final hour. Gains which were made in the morning were canceled before noon, with increased pressure against steels, equipments, shipyards, motors and rubbers. Call money was easy at 5 per cent. Sales totaled \$35,400 shares.

The close was heavy: American International 30 1/2, off 2 1/2; American Woolen 65 1/2, off 1 1/2; Baldwin Locomotive 63, off 1; Bethlehem Steel 42 1/2, off 1; Crucible Steel 53 1/2, off 1 1/2; General Electric 122 1/2, off 3; Goodrich 27, off 4; International Paper 48 1/2, off 1 1/2; Mexican Petroleum 110 1/4, up 1 1/4; Pierce-Arrow 16 1/2, up 1 1/4; Republic Iron and Steel 42 1/2, up 2 1/2; Royal Dutch of New York 51, up 2 1/2; United States Rubber 53, off 3 1/2; United States Steel 70 1/2, off 3 1/2.

Farmers in Maine are reported to be plowing in 45,000 barrels of potatoes, that they had held too long and now the price is so low it is unprofitable to market them. Farmers in the middle west are reported to be harvesting crops and liquidating loans quite encouragingly. While it is to be regretted that the farmer was the one to lose in the former case it may be taken as an indication that the western farmer does not intend to be caught again by overvaluing the market. In upsetting general conditions by waiting for too large profits there is always danger of the water being the one upset.

FINANCIAL NOTES

An issue of between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 first mortgage bonds of the Willis-Overland Company has been underwritten by a banking group. The purpose of the financing, supplemented by the present cash on hand, will be to pay off bank loans aggregating about \$21,000,000. Financing to the extent of \$20,000,000 in the form of 8 per cent bonds would not only take care of all floating debt but provide a substantial amount of working capital.

The Canadian Northern, now a portion of the Government System, as originally conceived, was a sound proposition, for it was confined to the prairie provinces, where the cost of building was low and the traffic heavy. It was when its promoters, Mackenzie and Mann, decided to make it a transcontinental, and built through the Rockies to the Pacific and from Port Arthur to Montreal, that the really great mistake was made. In doing so, much of the Canadian Pacific Railway mileage was duplicated in unprofitable territory. Financially the system always was weak, it having been built and equipped through the sale of bonds guaranteed by the Dominion and provincial governments, the problems of management having been subordinated to that of construction. To the strain imposed by war conditions it succumbed.

Soon after 1920 the Grand Trunk decided that western connections were necessary and it projected a line from the east side of Georgian Bay westward; but by the time that the politicians got through with the enterprise they had expended it into another transcontinental which, east of Winnipeg, ran much further north than had been intended, and cut through the wilds of Northern Ontario and Northern Quebec.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

The government railways, consisting of over 22,000 miles, to which will soon be added the Grand Trunk, with another 3600 miles, cannot under present conditions be profitable because they are not a homogeneous system. They are also saddled with outstanding liabilities, which, even without those of the Grand Trunk Railway, amount to nearly \$800,000,000, and entail a burden of over \$35,000,000 a year in fixed charges.

While the Canadian Pacific Railway because of its long period of successful operation is exceptionally well managed, still the unfavorable showing made by the other roads in comparison with it cannot be attributed altogether to inefficient management. From its lands, telegraphs, hotels, etc., the Canadian Pacific Railway had a special income of nearly \$11,000,000 last year.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

STOCKS

BONDS

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Boston New York

HARTFORD-ATNA NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

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IN GREAT BRITAIN

Factories Resort to Use of Oil Burners Because of the Coal Strike—German Competition at Lower Prices Looms Up

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Farmers in Maine are reported to be plowing in 45,000 barrels of potatoes, that they had held too long and now the price is so low it is unprofitable to market them. Farmers in the middle west are reported to be harvesting crops and liquidating loans quite encouragingly. While it is to be regretted that the farmer was the one to lose in the former case it may be taken as an indication that the western farmer does not intend to be caught again by overvaluing the market. In upsetting general conditions by waiting for too large profits there is always danger of the water being the one upset.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Canadian Northern, now a portion of the Government System, as originally conceived, was a sound proposition, for it was confined to the prairie provinces, where the cost of building was low and the traffic heavy. It was when its promoters, Mackenzie and Mann, decided to make it a transcontinental, and built through the Rockies to the Pacific and from Port Arthur to Montreal, that the really great mistake was made. In doing so, much of the Canadian Pacific Railway mileage was duplicated in unprofitable territory. Financially the system always was weak, it having been built and equipped through the sale of bonds guaranteed by the Dominion and provincial governments, the problems of management having been subordinated to that of construction. To the strain imposed by war conditions it succumbed.

Soon after 1920 the Grand Trunk decided that western connections were necessary and it projected a line from the east side of Georgian Bay westward; but by the time that the politicians got through with the enterprise they had expended it into another transcontinental which, east of Winnipeg, ran much further north than had been intended, and cut through the wilds of Northern Ontario and Northern Quebec.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

The government railways, consisting of over 22,000 miles, to which will soon be added the Grand Trunk, with another 3600 miles, cannot under present conditions be profitable because they are not a homogeneous system. They are also saddled with outstanding liabilities, which, even without those of the Grand Trunk Railway, amount to nearly \$800,000,000, and entail a burden of over \$35,000,000 a year in fixed charges.

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HARTFORD, CONN.

Woolen Industry in Great Britain

Factories Resort to Use of Oil Burners Because of the Coal Strike—German Competition at Lower Prices Looms Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England.—Efforts are being made by mill owners to "carry on" as long as possible, and many firms have already installed oil-burning apparatus in the boiler house, but the fact remains that the number of mills entirely closed is steadily increasing, and some of the largest plants in the West Riding of Yorkshire are now idle. In other mills only a portion of the machinery is being run—in some cases one, two, or three days a week. Unemployment is increasing, and although there are no indications of real distress among the operatives, it is, of course, only a question of time before their resources will be exhausted.

MANY LOW RECORDS IN NEW YORK MARKET

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OLD FUNDAMENTALS
URGED AS REMEDY

Howard Elliott Deplores Tendency to Give Credence to Many Theories of Social Order—Speaks at Class Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Application of "these good, old common-sense principles of hard work, patience, courage, thrift and consideration of the other fellow" in opposition to the many "half-naked and fallacious theories" being given ear today, was urged by Howard Elliott, chairman of the board of directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad and director of the New York, New Haven and Hartford road, in an address at the fortieth anniversary of his class in Harvard University.

Likening the class of 1881 to a train passengered by men who have contributed much in many fields, Mr. Elliott traced the growth in population, wealth and development in the United States in 40 years. The number of public schools in that period, he said, had doubled; the number of students in colleges jumped from 32,459 in 1880 to 375,359 in 1918; the nation has been welded more firmly together by a trebling in the miles of railroads. With these developments, he pointed out, have come great increases in comfort, convenience and other contributory factors to a better standard of living.

"And yet," Mr. Elliott went on, "some human relations are not right. We are in turmoil when we should be a happy nation working together for the good of all. Our train is on a rough piece of track with obstacles in its path. There is a spirit of unrest, of discontent, of extravagance, of idleness, of expected perfection, and of impatience, when we should remember that perfection and success are not immediately within one's grasp."

"There has developed out of this a noisy effort by a relatively small number of people to upset and dislocate the established order of things. What are called radicalism, Socialism, Sovietism and Bolshevism are advocated, and too many people who should know better lend a receptive ear to those foolish, yet dangerous, doctrines and thus encourage the ignorant, the thoughtless and the wicked."

In schools and colleges, the speaker said, this tendency is being noted and is "disturbing many of the best friends of education and progress in the country." Students, he asserted, are being carried away by "false teachings." When they get into the world "it takes them considerable time to become convinced that certain laws of controlling social and material affairs are as unchangeable as the law of gravitation." He expressed conviction that the "train of 1881" could be kept firmly on the track, and by its very stability help in the solution of such problems as the relation of the government to the individual; waste and extravagance in government; the fair distribution of the annual increase in wealth; better rewards for the farmer who provides the food for all; the relation of capital to labor; decentralization of population; and the better use and conservation of natural forces and resources.

MAINE POTATOES GO
TO STARCH MILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUGUSTA, Maine.—Despite the fact that potatoes are being sold to starch mills in Aroostook County at 25 cents per barrel, potato growers are clearing their storage cellars and preparing to plant an acreage of more than 100 per cent greater than last year, according to information gathered by Charles M. White of the State Department of Agriculture. Mr. White said that the losses of last year on potato crops do not appear to have resulted in a curtailment in planting, many of the planters who held back their output for high prices, taking the loss, dumping the potatoes into the fields as fertilizer and preparing for a large planting. At one starch mill, Mr. White said, he saw a line of about 50 wagons waiting to dispose of loads of potatoes at 25 cents a barrel.

Classified Advertisements

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Convenient to all summer homes and theatre run by our company, with dances, etc., every week.

A splendid opportunity for a family with children to have an outdoor at moderate cost. Price \$2000. Will take mortgage for part payment. Will F. SCOTT, Box 100, Bangor, Maine.

ADVERTISEMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY STATES AND CITIES

Classified Advertisements

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
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FOR MEN AND WOMEN

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HATS AND SHOES

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Bread Shop

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MERRIMACK SQUARE

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EDUCATIONAL

PLACE OF GERMAN UNIVERSITIES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—One of the most interesting educational problems that offer themselves for solution at the present moment is as to the line of development of the German university. What will be its character? What mark will it set upon the nation? To what degree, and in what directions will there be cooperation with the universities of other nations?

In Great Britain there was during the war period a time of acute financial stress, and of numerical depletion in regard to students, but Oxford and Cambridge, and the newer universities have already recovered their tone, and are besieged by candidates for admission. There is a close application to studies, wider openings for professional courses, a keener interest in university questions, but on the whole the currents of thought and action still flow on in their accustomed channels. American university education and politics have been even less disturbed than in the British Isles. But when attention is directed to Germany, a profound difference manifests itself, though the position and outlook of higher education are as yet by no means clear.

The North German people have seen their nation at a low ebb before now, and academic reform has been one of their strongest means to reestablish their position. After the collapse of Prussia, more than 100 years ago, the new ideas that led to the foundation of the Berlin and Breslau universities altered the entire aspect of all German universities. Fichte, Wilhelm von Humboldt and Schleiermacher, the inspirers of this reform, were men who gave to the universities a wholly new place in the social development of the nation. As has recently been said by a competent observer, this university actually became the center of German culture. There was no other means of acquiring the necessary training. However much a man had achieved in other paths, he was never considered the equal of one who had gained a university diploma. Thus what were marked out as the academic professions acquired a status of ever-increasing importance, and in consequence all who had sufficient means to cover the expenses of a university training turned their eyes to the professions to which that training was the one avenue.

But if the German universities are once again to come to the rescue of a nation that has grown almost out of knowledge, they will need to enter into new and strange paths. Scarcely ever are two successive reforms alike in motive or in accomplishment. The very success of one great movement may make it difficult to get out of the rut which that movement has caused. Moreover, the present condition of the German people is wholly different from that in which they found themselves when Fichte gave his lectures on the idea of a true war. The struggle at the beginning of last century for national independence united the nation in a way that has no parallel in the present groping of Germany for the means of moral rehabilitation no less than of material prosperity. The new and the reformed universities of the nineteenth century developed features that prevented them from continuing to lead the nation in the direction of social liberty and equality. While preserving their independence in the region of criticism and academic research, they proved themselves docile to government leadings in respect of political thought. Thus "academism" as well as militarism became essential characteristics of Germany in the years preceding the war of 1914. It is true that in times of peace the people were wont to criticize their government, yet in all emergencies, they would follow the universities (whose influence permeated the nation) in their whole-hearted support of a government with military tendencies.

When the colossal idol of militarism fell to the ground, there was a revolution of feeling that made the majority of the nation view with suspicion the universities and secondary schools which had done so much to foster the belief in the invincibility of German arms. It is true that since the revolution the young workers have been eager for further education, but they have sought for the means of adult study rather than for a university training. On the other hand the social upheaval, which has lowered the standard of living of the intelligentsia, as it has raised that of the manual workers, causes the middle classes to look back with regret upon the old order, and to resist with all their might the incoming tide of new ideas. To them the well-remembered university and its organization are guardians of that stratification of society which is bound up in their eyes with the only desirable reconstruction of Germany. But even when to the middle class is added the aristocratic element with its directly military views, the reactionary party cannot be regarded as the decisive factor in molding the university of the future.

The observer already alluded to, Heinrich Becker, writing in the International Review of Education, says that the general intellectual chaos which has set in since the war is still so great that to trace any definite line of cleavage, or to fix the decisive element in the German universities, is as yet impossible. In addition to the national or conservative group, there is spoken of, there is the socialistic group, which is deliberately in contact politically with the socialistic proletariat. There is also the group of Free German Students, who originally were students that refused to join any of the customary student corps. "Soon they sought to extend their influence and drew up a program based on the Fichte-Humboldt ideals to develop a university compatible

with the present time. They have always been particularly interested in social questions, have organized classes for the study of social questions and classes attended by the workers. This group is gradually growing more powerful and crystallizing to work for a common aim."

It would seem then, not improbable that the Free German Students will develop their organization on lines somewhat similar to those of the Workers Educational Association in the British Commonwealth. But whereas that association has been re-armed by British universities with open arms—the magnificent series of university tutorial classes being the outcome of this cooperation—it is almost certain that such an attempted policy would, in the universities of Germany, lead to a profound division of parties.

Among the youth of the nation is one group to which this observer evidently attaches great importance, a group that has the desire to look things in the face and not to take stereotyped opinions for granted. The members are derived from the bourgeoisie as well as from the proletariat. This group is called the Free German League of Youth and it is "like a stream that carries with it much that is not part of itself but which will flow out into the ocean of the new era." It is not specially connected with the academic life; nevertheless its strivings for the truth at all costs is likely to influence the German people as a whole and through them the universities. Indeed, this league, together with the Christian Students Association and the group of Free German Students already spoken of, may provide the much-needed links to bring German higher education again into contact with that of western Europe and of America.

STANDARDIZATION OF COLLEGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Worthy progress in the standardization of higher institutions is pointed out by School Life. The Association of the Middle States and Maryland has agreed upon a set of standards identical with those established by the State of New York. The latest addition to the list of accredited higher institutions is that authorized by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The entrance of these two regional associations into the field of accrediting higher institutions is understood to be a welcome addition to the splendid work which the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has long been doing.

A reading of the standards established by these voluntary organizations, however, emphasizes how far we are from a common agreement as to what is a standard college or university. For instance, as a working endowment, the North Central Association requires \$200,000; the Association of the Middle States and Maryland, \$500,000; the Southern Association, \$300,000. The North Central Association requires a minimum student registration of 100; neither of the other associations mention this subject. The Southern Association requires a library of 7000 volumes, exclusive of periodicals and public documents; both of the other associations demand that the library facilities should be adequate to develop the courses announced. Numerous other instances of variation might be cited. The National Conference Committee on Standards composed of representatives from a number of the regional and national associations of higher education, has assisted materially in establishing uniform standards in various fields of education. Establishing a uniform standard for colleges which the regional and other associations would accept seems, therefore, to be in the line of this committee's natural interests.

In the meantime the American Council on Education, pending an agreement among the standardizing agencies on this subject, has accepted for recommendation to foreign institutions the accredited lists of higher institutions made by (1) the Association of American Universities, (2) the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, (3) the University of California, and (4) the membership list of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States.

CONTINUATION IN NEW JERSEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey.—The operation of the continuation school in New Jersey during the past year has been the subject of a recent study by E. A. Reuther, of the Department of Public Instruction. At the start, the handicap of lack of room was met by arrangements to use buildings in use for other purposes, as well as floor space in the actual factories where the students were employed, in the great manufacturing towns like Paterson, Passaic and Bayonne. Temporary buildings were erected, and in all 45 districts have established schools in which 12,000 boys and girls are now receiving the required instruction. Another phase that has resulted from the use of the vocational schools in Atlantic City, and through Essex County, has been the transfer of some of the part-time pupils to the vocational classes.

The problem of interesting the teachers in the work has been met largely by permitting the teachers to volunteer rather than drafting them, and by inviting the best teachers to consider it. The effect of this has been to increase the interest of the teachers in the special problem of each pupil, thus stimulating the interest of the student in turn. Already results are beginning to show in the expressed wish of many who have reached the age of 16 to continue with

the work. The practical nature of the work taught has also appealed to many employers, who found the pupils doing better work in their business as a result.

This has caused a great increase in attendance in the regular schools, through the cooperation of the various attendance departments. It has also tended to check the issue of work certificates, without interfering with the employment of all qualified, as the continuation schools cooperate by assisting their students to find suitable work in many districts.

PROGRESSIVE METHODS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England.—Mr. James Graham, director of education for Leeds, England, recently delivered an address on the "Administration of the Education Act of 1918, Having Regard to Existing Financial Conditions" which was noteworthy both for its broad grasp of the educational problems and for its references to actual methods pursued by the Leeds education authority.

One of the chief points emphasized in the address was the great need which exists for utilizing to the greatest possible degree the extra year of schooling available as a result of the raising of the leaving age from 13 to 14. Mr. Graham stressed the importance of the period of school life between 11 and 14 years of age, and stated that the chief requirement was the development of a new teaching method. Almost any subject would be found suitable for providing a mental training, or a training in the exercise of judgment, if the correct attitude toward the subject were adopted. Children of all ages should be taught in a more practical way. By "practical" in this connection he meant that the child must be encouraged to attack any subject with all the intelligence and competence which he can command. In a word he must do more for himself, and the impulse to work should come from the child and not from the teacher.

The most convenient illustration would be provided by natural science; the teaching of which should aim at inculcating scientific method as well as imparting a knowledge of the laws and facts. The chief point is to present the child with a set of problems instead of a set of facts, and get him to solve the problems rather than learn the facts. In order to effect this change of attitude individual study on the part of children should be encouraged; class teaching is still too general. They should be allowed to work more alone, and in particular should be taught how to make notes.

Mr. Graham went on to urge the introduction of more handwork, in addition to the ordinary manual and domestic training now given. The work should be to link up the work with the facts and experiences of everyday life, and the provision and equipment for this kind of work need not be elaborate or expensive. A classroom set apart, with three or four trestle tables, a few stools for woodwork and metalwork, and a supply of scrap wood or scrap metal, such as old boxes and tins, would carry the work a considerable way in the hands of a capable and adaptable teacher. The experiment has been made in a Leeds school. Classes use the room in turn; there is no uniformity of work; each boy has his own task, usually self-imposed and arising naturally out of his other work in the school. Models to illustrate history or geography, simple apparatus, mechanical toys, etc., are examples of what can be undertaken.

In town schools, the older boys and girls should be trained to take an interest in the industries of the city. Classes can be taken round works and factories; in Leeds it is found that employers welcome such visits. In rural schools, which frequently have a piece of land attached, these activities would take a different direction. Mr. Graham mentioned a school in which the children undertake poultry farming and are entirely responsible for the work. They must know how to feed the birds and how to rear them successfully; they must know the financial side of the enterprise and how to dispose of the products. In some schools the boys carry out small repairs involving simple ironwork or woodwork, e. g., repairing garden walls, mending locks, putting in windows. In another case the girls are kept in close touch with a neighboring dairy farm and are taken out at different seasons of the year to see what is going on, not with the idea of attempting practical farming, but to arouse interest in everyday life around them.

The education committee has an arrangement with the parks committee of the city council whereby all the open spaces of the city are available for the use of schools. All the children are taught for one hour a week during school hours, how to play games properly. Experience has proved the value of the organized games in developing character.

In past years many independent sports associations and clubs grew up in connection with different schools or districts of the city, and in connection with different kinds of sports. A great movement has recently begun toward linking up these various independent activities and a strong central body has been created, called the Schools Athletic Association. The association controls all the sports activities of Leeds schools. The girls' side is developing fast, and women teachers in increasing numbers are devoting time to this work. Great keenness is exhibited by both children and teachers and care is taken that all the boys and girls have an opportunity of taking part in the games.

MEXICO'S PRINTED TEACHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most novel educational ventures of recent times is the establishment by the Mexican Government, in conjunction with its National University, of a monthly magazine, to be distributed free throughout the land. The first two numbers have just appeared, and in both form and content, the magazine makes use of a high grade, India-inked paper; the illustrations, several in each issue, are of national culture in the sense that it aims to educate the nation; otherwise it is, in the finer sense of the word, international, seeking to educate the common populace of the country out of its secular ignorance and its indifference to what is going on in the rest of the progressive world.

The format of this printed traveling school—for such it is—is 8½ inches by 5; the magazine makes use of a high grade, India-inked paper; the illustrations, several in each issue, are of national culture in the sense that it aims to educate the nation; otherwise it is, in the finer sense of the word, international, seeking to educate the common populace of the country out of its secular ignorance and its indifference to what is going on in the rest of the progressive world.

The results of this original scheme will bear watching. There seems little doubt that the magazine is somewhat above the capacity of the vast majority of the readers to whom it is addressed, but it should be taken into consideration that the founders are counting upon the spontaneous collaboration of readers in explaining and interpreting the text to the semi-illiterates.

CENTENARIES AT FRENCH COLLEGES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Several important French colleges have just celebrated their centenary. Among them may be specially noted the Ecole Supérieure de Commerce, and the Ecole des Mines de Saint-Etienne. These centenaries remind one of the post-revolutionary renaissance and of the ample development that invariably seems to follow social crises and political upheavals in France.

The President of the Republic and several ministers took part in the celebration of the centenary of the commercial school. Mr. Poincaré, who is at the head of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, recalled the origin of the school and the objects which were sought. A new world emerged from the revolutionary and the Napoleonic eras. It was felt that no return to the ancient régime was possible and that only the organization of industry could reestablish an exhausted France. There was at that epoch a total ignorance of the great economic laws and it required courage and foresight on the part of those who endeavored to found an institution where could be propounded the science of commercial changes. The technical study of industrial and commercial problems was seriously, for the first time in France, undertaken.

The school was opened in 1820 in the Rue de Crenelle by two men named Brodat and Legret with 60 pupils. It struggled along with difficulty in earlier years and in 1830 was closed. It was reopened by Adolphe Blanqui in 1838 and was established in the Avenue de la République. Branch schools were opened in the Avenue Trudaine and the Rue Armand-Moisson.

Whatever may have been its importance or its unimportance in the past it is certain that in the present and in the future the school has a great part to play. The need for a proper appreciation of economic science is vital in these days when difficult and immense questions have to be solved and the relations between civilized countries become more complicated. Mr. Poincaré pleaded energetically for a new development of this school.

Gaston Vidal, who is the French Minister especially charged with technical instruction, declared that France desired to work in peace to enlarge her resources. The French Chamber of Commerce had, he said, been the first to recognize the utility of widely spread commercial instruction and methods now adopted were original and satisfactory. While broad principles were never forgotten, special attention was given to the growth of regionalism and the need of intensifying local interests was recognized. Thus at Lyons the silk industry was particularly studied and taught and treated in the school there established, and at Lille there was a textile department.

The history of the Ecole Nationale des Mines de Saint-Etienne, which is also 100 years old, is the history of engineering in France during the last century. In metallurgy and in mining the students of this school have occupied a foremost place. It was by the order of Louis XVIII that the school was instituted "in order to give to the exploitation of mines in France the development and degree of perfection of which that branch of industry is susceptible." It will be remarked that there was some attempt at decentralization in the choice of a site for this school. It was in the department of Loire that French industry was most active after the Napoleonic era and it was in this region that it was considered proper to create a school which would furnish not only practical instruction but a high general culture and a technical training. The first director of this school was

Basnien, who constructed the first French railroads. Among the famous pupils was Fournier, the inventor of the turbine, and Bousignault, the celebrated chemist. The examinations for admission to this school, which is at least equal to the Ecole des Mines de Paris, are extremely arduous. Only a small proportion of candidates is admitted. The result is that the students who have already before their admission shown that they possess exceptional qualities become distinguished engineers in almost every case. The school being installed in one of the richest mining and industrial centers, the students are enabled to reinforce continually by practical application and observation the lessons of theory.

UNIVERSITY REFORM IN ITALY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy.—Senator Croce, present Minister of Education, preoccupied by the decadence of the school, which, like all other public institutions, has suffered much through the war, has drawn up a plan of reform, vast and at the same time simple; a plan which will be discussed by the new Parliament. The Croce project has been received with sympathy by all true scholars and sincere friends of the school, but has met on the other hand a notable opposition among political men, so much so that the Parliament, now dissolved, had refused to discuss it.

The pivot on which the proposed reform turns is that of the liberty to teach. In Italy, the schools being government institutions, teaching is the monopoly of the State. It is true that private teaching does exist, but since the diplomas given by private schools are not recognized by the State, and since in Italy it is impossible to obtain any post in a kind of public or private administration without an official certificate of study, it is evident that the private school cannot have any vitality of its own, and becomes the refuge for pupils who will not study or who have failed to pass in the government school examinations. In order to give new life to private initiative in teaching, Senator Croce proposes to suppress the examinations by which students pass from one class to another in the various orders of schools, and to disqualify the diplomas given up till now by the government schools, substituting for them a state examination. Thus, for instance, the boys and girls who enter a school with the intention of winning a certificate which will enable them to exercise a profession, will no longer think only of studying in order to pass their examinations, but in order to acquire a degree of culture which will enable them to pass at the end of their courses of study, the state examinations for which all must enter from whatever school they come.

In university education the reform will bring this great advantage, that it will establish a clear distinction between the two functions of the university, today wholly confused with one another: that of preparing for a profession, and that of imparting a high culture. Students who enter the professional faculties will no longer be obliged to follow, as now, courses of study of no practical utility to them, nor even to write and discuss a thesis. It will suffice that they study thoroughly well those subjects which are indispensable for the exercise of the profession chosen, and that they prove themselves really prepared for the office to which they aspire.

Those students, on the other hand, and they are a small minority, who wish to acquire a high degree of culture, and become, not government clerks or professional men, but scholars and future university teachers, will be able to specialize in the subjects which interest them most, and will be obliged, at the end of their studies, to present a written work which will be discussed by a commission of professors and which, if approved, will give them the right to the title of "Doctor" in a given branch of learning.

As a consequence of this separation of the professional and cultural faculties, the number of chairs of the natural sciences will be notably reduced. In fact, given the small number of students not preparing for a profession, or three faculties of philosophy in the most important university centers. The other universities will retain only the professional faculties. In this way it will be possible to establish a distinction in merit amongst the various professors who will form two separate categories, and to avoid the disadvantage, so common today, of having a chair of pure culture entrusted to a teacher who is not up to the level of his task. With the number of chairs of high culture limited to a few, they will be entrusted to men of real merit who will bring honor to the university in which they teach and to the nation to which they belong.

Such are the essential contents of the reform proposed by Senator Croce, which provides also a greater degree of autonomy for each university, regulates better the nomination of professors and institutes courses of practical exercises which may prove extremely useful. In fine the whole university instruction will be reformed by the fact that with the transformation of the secondary schools which prepare for the university the nation will have a far better selection among the students destined to enter the university itself.

EDUCATION NOTES

To overcome the difficulty of the average child, whose experience and reading have been too limited to permit him to visualize scenes, countries, and people which are very different from his own, a Boston teacher has described the following project: The particular subject in hand happened to be the Sahara Desert. After securing every available source of information, the pupils set to work to build a miniature Sahara on a schoolroom table. It became evident that common beach sand would have to be made to acquire a yellow tinge, that palms must be constructed, a spring devised, also camels, dolls in proper costumes, a pyramid, a sphinx, etc. It took minute inspection and much rereading to make a Bedouin tent and palm trees, but the sewing class and the manual training class accomplished the task. Such works as sphinx, oasis, sheik and palm no longer proved stumblingblocks but were spelled and pronounced as easily as the minimum list, and the whole problem-project was declared to be much more valuable than any amount of stereotyped teachings of "The Sahara—its life, people and products."

A student police force, known as the "Dotey Squad," is the chief disciplinary medium in the De Witt Clinton High School, New York City. The squad was organized in 1910 by Aaron L. Dotey, and since that time he has been its faculty adviser. The members of this squad are upper-term boys, who are selected by an examination of a severe nature, which must satisfy requirements as to character, service, scholarship, and other factors that contribute to ability in leadership. A list of eligible candidates is prepared each term. The great tasks which the Dotey squad perform so admirably and methodically are those of maintaining order on the school premises and at school affairs, directing the traffic in the buildings, and in general acting as a well-organized police force. The headquarters of the force is located in a room where Mr. Dotey reigns supreme and administers punishment and justice in a strictly legal manner.

For the best work done by a girl graduate of the Porto Rico High School, a two-year scholarship in the normal department of the University of Porto Rico has been offered by the Junior Red Cross workers in the schools of the island. Financed by the organization, a traveling art exhibit of 200 prints, chosen under the direction of Miss Lella Mechlin, secretary of the American Federation of Arts, recently made a tour of the schools of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Among the institutions in America to nominate candidates for graduate fellowships in Belgian universities is the University of Chicago. Candidates must be American citizens and must have a speaking and reading knowledge of French. Each fellowship for the year 1921-22 carries a stipend of 12,000 francs, in addition to tuition fees and first-class traveling expenses to and from a Belgian university.

One of the great differences between the British elementary schools on the one hand and the secondary and public schools on the other has shown itself in the matter of provision for games and sports. The elementary school as a rule has no facility beyond an asphalted playground together with, in some cases, access to a public recreation ground at some distance from the school. Materials and appliances have had to be purchased by means of funds raised by the schools themselves and in consequence have been of but scanty and inadequate nature. As a result of the act of 1918 many local authorities are now taking the matter in hand and improvements are being manifested. The Oxford City Education Committee has inaugurated a cricket scheme which is meeting with success.

The great experiment in continuous education instituted by the London education authority in January last is to be reduced in its scope. The original scheme provided for education in continuation schools for four years for all young people leaving school at the age of 14, but owing to the exigencies of the times the period was cut down to two years. This period is now to be shortened to one year. It is believed that this is the only alternative to closing the day continuation schools altogether, and supporters of continuative education have accepted the curtailment on that understanding. They feel that it is very important that the system shall be kept in being in however attenuated a form. It is felt that when times are more favorable it will be easier to extend an existing scheme than to initiate a new one.

Recent government reports in England show that in 1919 there were 951 secondary schools on the efficient list, an increase on the previous year of 18. The number of scholars in attendance was 275,687, an increase of 28,694 over the previous year. Of this number, 255,532 were under 16 years of age, and only 20,155 were 16 and over. It has been stated that the average school life of children in secondary schools is much too short, and these figures provide a confirmation of that opinion. It is found that free places stay longer than fee-paying scholars. When the financial statistics are analyzed it is found that the total expenditure on these schools is £5,506,287 or £23 6s. per head. The further interesting fact emerges that of this expenditure only one-eighth is borne by fees, the rest being drawn from government grants and local rates.

THE HOME FORUM

Chad, From Kingdom Come

Ahead of them, it was Court Day in Lexington. From the town, as a centre, white turnpikes radiated in every direction like the strands of a spider's web. Along them, on the day before, cattle, sheep, and hogs had made their slow way. Since dawn, that morning, the fine dust had been rising under hoof and wheel on every one of them, for Court Day is yet the great day of every month throughout the Bluegrass. The crowd had gone ahead of the Major and Chad. Only now and then would a laggard buggy or carriage turn into the pike from a pasture-road or locust-bordered avenue. Only men were occupants, for the ladies rarely go to town on court days—and probably none would go on that day.

It was noon before they reached the edge of Lexington. Would wonders never cease? There seemed to be no end to the houses and streets and people in this big town, and Chad wondered why everybody turned to look at him and smiled. . . . He wondered at that, too, until it suddenly struck him that he saw nobody else carrying a rifle and wearing a coonskin cap—perhaps it was his cap and his gun. The Major was amused and pleased, and he took a certain pride in the boy's calm indifference to the attention he was drawing to himself. And he enjoyed the little mystery which he and his queer little companion seemed to create as they drove through the streets.

On one corner was a great hemp factory. Through the window Chad could see negroes, dusty as millers, bustling about, singing as they worked. Before the door were two men—one on horseback. The Major drew up a moment.

"How are you, John? Howdy, Dick?" Both men answered heartily, and both looked at Chad—who looked intently at them—the graceful, powerful man on foot and the slender, wiry man with wonderful dark eyes on horseback.

"Pioneering, Major?" asked John Morgan.

"This is a namesake of mine from the mountains. He's come up to see the settlements."

Richard Hunt turned on his horse.

"Never seed nothin' like 'em in my life," said Chad, gravely. Morgan laughed and Richard Hunt rode on with them down the street.

"Was that Captain Morgan?" asked Chad.

"Yes," said the Major. "Have you heard of him before?"

"Yes, sir. A feller on the road told me he was lookin' fer somethin' to



"The Traymore, Atlantic City," from the lithograph by Thornton Oakley

do hyeh in Lexington to go to Captain Morgan."

The Major laughed: "That's what everybody does."

At once the Major took the boy to an old inn and gave him a hearty meal; and while the Major attended to some business, Chad roamed the streets.

Naturally, the lad drifted where the crowd was thickest—to Chesapeake. Chesapeake—at once the market-place and the forum of the Bluegrass from pioneer days to the present hour—the platform that knew Clay, Crittenden, Marshall, Breckenridge, as it knows the lesser men of to-day, who resemble those giants of old as the woodlands of the Bluegrass to-day resemble the primal forests from which they sprang.

Chesapeake was thronged that morning with cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, farmers, aristocrats, negroes, poor whites. The air was a babel of cries from auctioneers—head, shoulders, and waistband above the crowd—and the cries of animals that were changing owners that day. . . . The Major was busy, and Chad wandered where he pleased—keeping a sharp lookout everywhere for the school-master, but though he asked right and left he could find nobody, to his great wonder, who knew even the master's name. In the middle of the afternoon the country people began to leave town and Chesapeake was cleared, but, as Chad walked past the old inn, he saw a crowd gathered within and about the wide doors of a livery-stable, and in a circle outside that lapped half the street. The auctioneer was in plain sight above the heads of the crowd, and the horses were led out one by one from the stable. It was evidently a sale of considerable moment, and there were horse-raisers, horse-trainers, jockeys, stable boys, gentlemen—all eager spectators or bidders. Chad edged his way through the outer rim of the crowd and to the edge of the sidewalk, and when a spectator stepped down from a dry-goods box from which he had been looking on, Chad stepped up and took his place. Straightway, he began to wish he could buy a horse and ride back to the mountains. What fun that would be, and how he would astonish the folks on Kingdom Come. He had his five dollars still in his pocket, and when the first horse was brought out, the auctioneer raised his hammer and shouted in loud tones:

"How much am I offered for this horse?"

There was no answer, and the silence lasted so long that before he knew it Chad called out in a voice that frightened him:

"Five dollars!" Nobody heard the bid, and nobody paid any attention to him.

"One hundred dollars," said a voice. "One hundred and twenty-five."

Another, and the horse was knocked down for two hundred dollars.

And so it went on. Each time a horse was put up Chad shouted out: "Five dollars," and the crowd around him began to smile and laugh and encourage him and wait for his bid. The auctioneer, too, saw him, and entered into the fun himself, addressing himself to Chad at every opening bid.

"Keep it up, little man," said a voice behind him. "You'll get one by and by." Chad looked around, Richard Hunt was smiling to him from his horse on the edge of the crowd.

The last horse was a brown mare led in by a halter. And Chad, still undrilled, called out this time louder than ever:

"Five dollars!"

He shouted out this time loudly enough to be heard by everybody, and a universal laugh rose; then came

silence, and, in that silence, an imperious voice shouted back:

"Let him have her!" It was the owner of the horse who spoke—a tall man with a noble face and long iron-gray hair. The crowd caught his mood, and as nobody wanted the old mare very much, and the owner would be the sole loser, nobody bid against him, and Chad's heart thumped when the auctioneer raised his hammer and said:

"Five dollars, five dollars—what am I offered? Five dollars, five dollars, going at five dollars, five dollars—going at five dollars—going—going, last bid, gentlemen—gone!" The hammer came down with a blow that made Chad's heart jump and brought a roar of laughter from the crowd.

"What is the name, please?" said the auctioneer, bending forward with great respect and dignity toward the diminutive purchaser.

"Chad."

The auctioneer put his hand to one ear:

"I beg your pardon—Dan'l Boone did you say?"

"No!" shouted Chad indignantly; he began to feel that fun was going on at his expense. "You heard me—Chad."

"Ah, Mr. Chad."

"The owner of the horse placed his hand on the little fellow's head."

"Wait a minute," he said, and, turning to a negro boy: "Jim, go bring a bride!" The boy brought out a bride, and the tall man slipped it on the old mare's head, and Chad led her away—the crowd watching him.

John Fox, Jr., in "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come."

Golden Instants and Bright Days

By many waters and on many ways I have known golden instants and bright days:

The day on which, beneath an arching sail,

I saw the Cordilleras and gave hail:

The summer day on which in heart's delight

I saw the Swansea Mumbles bursting white;

The glittering day when all the waves wore flags,

And the ship Wanderer came with sails in rags;

The dawn when, with a brace-block's creaking cry,

Out of the mist a little barque slipped by,

Spilling the mist with changing gleams of red,

Then gone, with one raised hand and one turned head:

The howling evening when the spin-drift's mists

Broke to display the Four Evangelists.

The night alone near water when I heard

All the sea's spirit spoken by a bird;

The English dusk when I beheld once more

(With eyes so changed) the ship, the city shore.

All had their beauty, their bright moments' gift.

Their something caught from Time, the ever-swift.

—John Massfield.

Style

Style is the result of the artist's efforts to say something, not prettily, or showily, or grandly, but clearly, completely, decisively.—George Samp-

Atlantic City

It was before the American Civil War that the first train was operated to Atlantic City—1854, to be exact. That night he said to mark the real beginning of the beach community as a recreation place for the millions of America and for visitors from other lands. Sixteen years after this the first boardwalk, that most democratic of promenades, was built and was said to be the first of its kind. From time to time were erected the old-time hotels, whose names and hospitality were well-known, and which served the multitudes for decades, only to be finally demolished to give place to other and better structures. Among the hotels of old were the Surf House, torn down in 1880, Congress Hall, United States Hotel, Schaeffer's Hotel, and the Mansion House. In the present day have risen those modern hostilities of great height, whose conception, mass, and skyline hint at the inclusion and kinship of that other enormously greater city only a brief journey distant.

Of Sydney Smith, again, I found him inclined—if it be possible, as perhaps it may not be—to make too much; of Charles Lamb—I fear I must not hesitate, however reluctant, to say so—at least as much too little. But there was in his own composition so much of quiet appreciative humor that it was always well worth hearing what he had to say upon humorists. These he divided into three categories or classes; those who are not worth reading at all; those who are worth reading once, but once only; and those who are worth reading again and again and for ever. In the second class he placed the Biglow Papers; which famous and admirable work of American humor was, as it happened, the starting-point of our discussion; and for which, as I can hardly think it admissible into the third and crowning class, I would suggest that a fourth might be provided, to include such examples as are worth, let us say, two or three readings in a lifetime.

A Pacific Voyage on a Schooner

I love to recall the glad monotony of a Pacific voyage, when the trades are not stunted, and the ship, day after day, goes free. The mountain scenery of trade-wind clouds, watched (and in my case painted) under every vicissitude of light—blotting stars, withering in the moon's glory, barring the scarlet eve, lying across the dawn 'col-lapsed into the unfettered mountain bank, or at noon raising their snowy summits between the blue roof of heaven and the blue floor of sea; the small, busy, deliberate world of the schooner, with its unfamiliar scenes—the cook making bread on the main hatch; the men hanging out on the foot-ropes; the squall itself—the opened sluices of the sky; and the relief, the renewed loveliness of life, when all is over, the sun forth again, and our fought-out enemy only a blot upon the leeward sea. I love to recall, and would that I could reproduce that life, the unforgettable, the unrememberable . . . a long-continued well-being escapes (as it were, by its mass) our petty methods of commemoration. On a part of our life's map there lies a roseate, undecipherable haze, and that is all.

Of one thing, if I am at all to trust my own annals, I was delightedly conscious. Day after day, in the sun-gilded cabin, the thermometer stood at eighty-four degrees. Day after day the air had the same indescribable loveliness and sweetness, soft and nimble, and cool. Day after day the moon beamed, or the stars paraded their lustrous regiment. . . . I had come home to my own climate, and looked back with pity on those damp and wintry zones, mislabeled the temperate—"The Wrecker," by R. L. Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne.

The Daisies Blow

There's the Barton rich With dyke and ditch And hedge for the thrush to live in, And the hollow tree For the buzzing bee And a bank for the wasp to live in.

And O. and O. The daisies blow And the primroses are waken'd, And violets white Sit in silver plight. And the green bud's as long as the spike end.

—Keats.

Swinburne Writes of Jowett

Writing of Professor Jowett, once master of Balliol College, Oxford, as a scholar and as a critic, Swinburne says in his "Studies in Prose and Poetry":

Because the work of his life was mainly if not wholly devoted to Oxford it does not follow and it would be a mistake to assume—as certain of his official mourners or admirers might induce their hearers or readers to assume—that apart from Oxford he was not, and that his only claim to remembrance and reverence is the fact that he put new blood into the veins of an old university. He would have been a noticeable man if he had known no language but the English of which he was so pure and refined a master; and if he had never put pen to paper he would have left his mark upon the minds and the memories of younger men as certainly and as durably as he did. For my own part, I always think of him, by instinct and by preference, as he was wont to show himself in the open air during the course of a long walk and a long talk, intermittent and informal and discursive and irregular to the last and most desirable degree. The perfect freedom, the quiet and positive independence, of his views on character and his outlook on letters would have given interest to the conversation of a far less distinguished man. . . . He was perhaps the last of the old Whigs, the last man of such brilliant and dominant intelligence to find himself on so many points in such all but absolute sympathy with the views or the purview of such teachers as Sydney Smith and Macaulay. But here as everywhere the candor, the freedom, the manliness and fairness of his ethical and judicial attitude of instinct stood out unimpaired by prepossession or partisanship. With the unconscious malevolence of self-righteousness which distorted the critical appreciations and discolored the personal estimates of Lord Macaulay, the most ardent Tory could not have had less sympathy than had this far more loyal and large-minded Whig. I am not likely to forget the pleasure with which I found that his judgment on the characters of Dryden and Pope was as charitable (and therefore, in my humble opinion as equitable and as reasonable) as Macaulay's was perversely one-sided and squint-eyed. To Swift he was perhaps almost more than just; to Rabelais I thought him somewhat less.

Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A PUBLIC speaker once made the statement that no one likes work. Men liked to see the work finished, he said; housekeepers, for instance, liked to have the dishes clean and liked to see the house in order, business people liked a successful business, and for the sake of seeing these results were willing to do the work requisite, but work for its own sake—he was convinced would never find favor among men. Such a statement is illustrative of the mortal belief of drudgery and toll which mankind has associated with its concept of work. The curse, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," was part of the Adam dream; but going back to the record of God's creation in the first chapter of Genesis, we read that "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth," and we are told also that God created man in His own image, and gave him dominion over all the earth. Assuredly, then, man, the image and likeness of God, wielding God-given spiritual dominion, could never lose this divine heritage, and fall to the servile necessity of eating bread in the sweat of his face. Such a curse must be forever powerless against the absolute dominion with which the man of God's creating is endowed. Moreover, verifying the perfection of the divine creation, we are told in the closing verse of this chapter, "And God saw every thing that he had made, and behold, it was very good." And the following chapter, as if to dispel any possible doubt on the subject, reiterates, in the opening verse, the completeness and perfectibility of God's work: "Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them."

Since, then, "the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them," what is left for man to do? Certainly God's work cannot be added to. The most that men can do is to discern and to grasp the eternal fact of being that has remained unchanged and will continue in all its purity and completeness throughout infinity.

The vast significance of the words, "In the beginning," is illuminated by the following comment of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 502 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The infinite has no beginning. This word beginning is employed to signify the only—that is, the eternal verity and unity of God and man, including the universe."

Then that which was not a part of the divine verity "in the beginning" never has had and never can have real entity; it could have only a suppositional existence at best, since it would be of human origin, and therefore subject to the so-called laws of finity and self-annihilation, which are the very reverse of the eternal law of infinite good. So that he who works as one working to produce something that does not already exist is working for that which can never satisfy; because it is as feeling and finite as mortal belief. He is simply allowing himself to be the victim of the finite, deadly belief that there can be anything apart from God.

But, some one asks, if God's work is finished, why the human evidence of action and reaction, confusion, and discontent which greets one on every side today? Mrs. Eddy tells us why, on page 519 of Science and Health, where she says, "Human capacity is slow to discern and to grasp God's creation and the divine power and presence which go with it, demonstrating its spiritual origin. Mortals can never know the infinite, until they throw off the old man and reach the spiritual image and likeness. What can fathom infinity? How shall we declare Him, till, in the language of the apostle, 'we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ?' This, then, must be the aim of him who would discern the perfection and completeness of God's creation, to reach, in obedience to spiritual law, 'the stature of the fulness of Christ.'"

The very fact that mankind today has apparently not reached this consummation is an indication that it has not known how to work for the desired end, an indication even, perhaps, that it has not known the goal toward which it has been aiming. So, knowing that the goal can never be apart from the infinite whose word was declared "in the beginning" and is forever expressed, let us heed the admonition of the master Metaphysician, "Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life, which the Son of man shall give unto you: for him hath God the Father sealed." In this simple statement Jesus lays bare the futility of human labor, founded on the belief of life in matter, and shows the true, the spiritual significance of work as the demonstration of man's inalienable oneness with the Father. Work thus understood is seen to be the very necessity of man's being—not that he may eat bread in the sweat of his face, not to earn the "meat which perisheth," but because man, being the perfect reflection of the ever-active Principle, cannot help but reflect the divine activity. That work is more than a necessity, that it is the normal state of man, a part of his divine inheritance, to be usefully active, is now being more and more universally recognized, and comparatively few thinkers or men of affairs would today agree to the statement that it was not natural for men to like to work. But mortals see but dimly what this work really means.

The human concept of work must be purified and sanctified. Every least lurking sense of drudgery must give place to the joyous consciousness of activity in obedience to God, infinite good. As the divine nature is better understood, as the true significance of the dominion bestowed on man as the idea of God is apprehended, then the mortal concept of work will disappear, and man will work, not as one enslaved to finite sense, but as master, reflecting to the full the divine activity and the absolute dominion of Spirit. Then every last penalty which finite human sense would attach to its concept of work will disappear, and it will be realized, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 519 of Science and Health, that "God rests in action. Imparting has not impoverished, can never impoverish, the divine Mind. No exhaustion follows the action of this Mind, according to the apprehension of divine Science. The highest and sweetest rest, even from a human standpoint, is in holy work."

Mid-Summer Blooms

Mid-summer blooms within our quiet garden-ways:

A golden peacock down the dusky alley strays.

Gay flower petals strewn— Pearl, emerald and blue—

The curving slopes of fragrant summer grass:

The pools are clear as glass Between the white cups of the lily-flowers:

The currants are like jewelled fairy-bowers:

A dashing insect worries the heart of a rose.

Where a delicate fern a filmy shadow throws,

And airy as bubbles the thousands of bees

Over the young grape-clusters swarm as they please.

The air is pearly, iridescent, pure; These profound and radiant noons mature,

Unfolding even as odorous roses of clear light:

Familiar roads to distance invite Like slow and graceful gesture, one by one

Bound for the pearly-hued horizon and the sun.

Surely the summer clothes, with all her arts,

No other garden with such grace and power;

And 'tis the poignant joy close-folded in our hearts

That cries its life aloud from every flaming flower.

—Emile Verhaeren.

The Turn of the Tide

The lowest ebb is the turn of the tide.—Longfellow.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1921

EDITORIALS

An Arab Kingdom

THE announcement made by Mr. Winston Churchill in the British House of Commons, the other day, with regard to the establishment of an Arab kingdom in Mesopotamia, under the rulership of the well-known Arab leader, the Emir Feisal, son of the King of the Hedjaz, has a significance and an importance all its own. Not only does this decision of the British Government represent an act of simple justice to the Arab people, who contributed so largely to winning the war in the Mid East, but, when properly understood, it must put an end, once for all, to the charge that Great Britain is seeking any territorial aggrandizement in these regions. Indeed, the most remarkable feature of Mr. Churchill's statement was the matter-of-fact way in which he assumed that the British people would be willing to pay the huge sums which he declared to be still necessary for the purpose of securing a settlement in Mesopotamia and Palestine. He pointed out, with, of course, obvious justice, that no direct British interests were involved in Mesopotamia, that the defense of India could be better conducted from her own frontiers, and that Mesopotamia was thus not like Egypt, "a place which, in a strategic sense, was of cardinal importance to the Empire." Nevertheless, in spite of the hundreds of millions of pounds Great Britain was obliged to spend in Mesopotamia during the war, she contemplates with equanimity the prospect of spending some £35,000,000, or about one-sixth of her entire pre-war budget, on Mesopotamia during the coming year, thankful for the small mercy that it is no more than this.

As to the political future of the country, Great Britain had, as Mr. Churchill pointed out, two alternatives to choose from, the one the Turkish method of dividing the people by setting up administrations of local notables, the other the method she has adopted, namely, an effort "to build around the ancient capital of Baghdad an Arab state, which may revive and embody the old culture and glories of the Arab race."

In carrying out such a policy, Great Britain is only fulfilling a promise. It was in the autumn of 1915 that, threatened by Turkey with a holy war, and beset by many difficulties in the Mid East, she approached the Grand Shereef of Mecca offering to recognize the Grand Shereefian province, together with wide additions, as an independent kingdom, in return for aid against the Turks. The story of how the Grand Shereef accepted the offer, throwing himself wholeheartedly into the struggle, and how the Arab Army, under the command of his son, the Emir Feisal, finally marched in triumph into the ancient Arab city of Damascus, is one of the best-known stories of the war. When the armistice was signed, it is safe to say that no people had established a stronger claim to independence and nationhood than the Arabs.

During the long years of the war, however, filled full as they were with problems of tremendous difficulty, which had often to be met by the first means available, a great change took place in the situation. When the whole question came up for discussion it was found that the original agreement with the Grand Shereef had been rendered largely nugatory by subsequent agreements and declarations between the Allies most nearly concerned, namely, Great Britain and France. France, under what was called the Sykes-Picot agreement of 1916, had secured a mandate over Syria. When, therefore, the Syrian Arabs in congress assembled at Damascus, in the March of last year, proclaimed Emir Feisal King of Syria, France, with the reluctant consent of Great Britain, proceeded to assert her rights, and the Emir Feisal became a fugitive.

The Emir, however, no matter how bitterly he may be assailed in France, has never ceased to be peculiarly popular in Great Britain. The British people have, for some time, been convinced that he has not had a "square deal," and when he visited London, last January, he was everywhere most cordially received. It was probably during this London visit, as was foreshadowed in this paper at the time, that the plan of forming an Arab kingdom in Mesopotamia, with the Emir Feisal as ruler, was first discussed.

Certainly the prospects of the new kingdom are excellent. Not only has the Emir Feisal already shown himself a popular ruler and a really able statesman, but it is evident that he will enter upon his new office in the best possible circumstances. As Mr. Churchill made perfectly clear in his statement, it is the great desire of the British Government that the new Arab state shall be self-supporting and really self-governing at the earliest possible moment. Great Britain will stand by until Mesopotamia is able to walk alone, but it is quite evident that the new régime is not in any sense to be used for the establishment of a British protectorate after the model of the French régime in Morocco. By the end of the present financial year, according to Mr. Churchill, it is hoped that Arab rule will be firmly established at Baghdad. An Arab Army has already been formed, and the cost of its upkeep will be met out of the Mesopotamian revenue.

From the first, the Emir Feisal has taken the broadest possible view of Arab rights. Whilst showing himself ever ready to recognize the tremendous difficulties facing Great Britain in the matter of reconciling the demands of France with the claims of the Arabs, he has never faltered in insisting upon the justice of these claims. "I do not," he declared to a representative of this paper, in London, some eighteen months ago, "take my stand particularly on my father's agreement with Great Britain in 1915. Neither, of course, do I take my stand on what is called the Sykes-Picot agreement, nor on any secret agreement that may exist. I take my stand on that fundamental right of nations to freedom for which the whole war was fought."

Immigration and National Sympathies

THE immigration restriction act, put through this year by the United States Congress, was approved by the President as early as May 19. Under its terms immigrants of every nationality were to be limited in any one year to not more than 3 per cent of the people of the same nationality already in the country. These totals were divided into monthly quotas. The quotas were effective June 1. Yet by June 9 all of the Italians that could legally be landed at New York in June had passed through the gates, and almost 2000 others were already in port eagerly seeking a means of getting freely to shore. Thereafter incoming ships added to the confusion. Other quotas were in danger of being exceeded, and pleas began to reach Washington urging the authorities there, in the name of humanity, to make some arrangement, either by emergency legislation or by executive order, so that the crowds of newcomers might be relieved and permitted to land. The emphasis was all on the congestion of the ports, the lack of adequate accommodations at the immigration stations, and the distress of the would-be immigrants in being subjected to unexpected detention. Practically nothing was said of the breaking down of the new law which was sure to be the practical effect of granting relief in the proposed fashion. Eventually relief came in the form of an order from the Secretary of Labor, under which the immigrants in excess of the stipulated quotas for the current month were landed, and arrangements made for charging the excess to ensuing months. Those who constituted the excess were required to give bonds of \$500 as a guaranty that they would present themselves, if required, on or before October 1, to be sent back across the ocean if their deportation should be found necessary.

Such "temporary" admissions may permit the immigration officers to cut their way out of an almost impossible situation, but there is very little else that can be said for them, as a method of handling a difficult national problem. On the other hand, there is a great deal that could be said against them. For one thing, it might be said that they could be more readily justified if there were more evidence that either the immigrants so admitted or the steamship companies that brought them across the ocean had really been proceeding "in good faith." Representations were freely made, at the time when the crowding of the ports became acute, that the newcomers had sold their goods and their houses for the sake of providing themselves with means to come to America, "in good faith." Inability of the steamship agencies to learn what America intended to do about immigration was given as sufficient evidence that the companies had acted "in good faith" in loading their ships with voyagers who might not be allowed to land. But the point of all this is that some thousands of intending immigrants were either at sea or preparing to embark when the immigration restriction law was receiving its final touches. They all came crowding into port, as the gates were thus legally closed, just in time to have their mere presence at America's doors create a situation that was sure to overtax the inspection and detention facilities, and was therefore predestined to be described as pitiful and inhuman by those who think more of welcoming newcomers than they do of safeguarding the nationality of those already in the country. The burden of this inhumanity thus appeared to be laid upon the federal government. But those who were so quick to place it there, and to move for sympathy, seemingly overlooked the fact that the latest crowds of immigrants, and the steamship companies transporting them, had brought the situation on themselves. There was nothing sudden about the passage of the restrictions. The steamship companies, and thousands of people eager to try their fortunes in America, simply took a chance. They gambled on the possibility of getting in before the gates closed, and they lost.

As far back as March, the agitation for some check upon the migrations from Europe to America assumed definite proportions. Discussion of the need of something of this sort had gone on for months previously, certainly ever since the last Congress failed to legislate on the subject. In Europe as well as in the United States there had been a general expectation that the law would be straitened. Anybody who doubts this can have his doubt removed by reviewing the struggle of crowds of people in Poland to get to the United States during the spring months. Actual legislation for restriction began to take definite form by mid-April. Its terms were so widely disseminated through the press that no steamship agency acting "in good faith" need have doubted the desirability of proceeding with extreme caution in accepting immigrants with any guaranty that they would be allowed admission, even if they should arrive on the American side. The truth of the matter is that the steamship companies looked with something akin to dismay upon the American effort to check the inward flow from Europe. The carrying of such freight is very profitable, especially since it can be loaded and unloaded, and disposed about the ship itself, merely with a few words of command, without the use of costly machinery or any great draft upon labor. The companies were simply reluctant to subject themselves to any curtailment until actually compelled to do so. That is why many of them were still rushing their steerage crowds across the ocean even after the restrictions, which had an admonitory approval by the House as early as April 22, had received their final indorsement by the President, a month later.

If, then, there was an emergency when the Atlantic ports of the United States were swamped by this rush, it was an emergency created by the steamship companies and the immigrants themselves, and not by the United States. There is hardly good ground for sympathy with people who were induced to take passage amid such conditions. If their own governments took no steps to safeguard their interests, not even humanitarian considerations warrant the authorities on the American side in too hastily or too loosely becoming responsible for them. There is the law just passed, the purpose of which must not be forgotten. That purpose was nothing less than to check this rushing of the gates. Some check had long been deemed necessary, unless a menace to American institutions were to be deepened into a positive danger. The law was bound to work some discomfort

and inconvenience, if not hardship, on many of those whom it would debar. Still, a limit is a limit. It must not lightly be broken down. Most of all, no situation, artificially created for somebody's special interest, should be allowed to manipulate the national sympathies to the nullification of a proper national purpose.

Malta's New Status

THE granting of dominion status to the island of Malta, or, more correctly, to the Maltese islands in the Mediterranean, is another interesting step in that policy of devolution which Great Britain has developed so rapidly since the war. As a British policy such devolution had its beginnings, of course, far anterior to the war, but, so greatly did the war emphasize its justice, that the last few years have seen its development in many directions. Beside the tremendous task of securing a measure of self-government to India, say, or Egypt, the incident of granting self-government to Malta seems simple and of no very great importance. Nevertheless, those familiar with the history of the island, during the past few decades, will be able to realize what this achievement means to the Maltese. For years past, Malta has been greatly troubled by the language question. Generally speaking, this is a question which does not occasion any difficulty to the British authorities in dealing with a dependency, for the reason that no attempt is made to suppress the native tongue or to supersede it with English. Malta, however, seems to have been something of an exception to the rule. At one time, the Maltese were deprived of the right to use Italian in the courts, whilst English was made compulsory in the schools for 15 years. Feeling ran so high on the matter that no serious attempt was made to enforce the provision, but, in 1911, a commission was appointed to inquire into the whole question, and this commission urged the adoption of a still more repressive policy. Not only did it urge that the provision concerning the use of English in the courts and the teaching of English in the schools should be enforced, but that the Italian university in Malta should be suppressed, and that Italian should no longer be made a compulsory language in the elementary and secondary schools.

Such a reactionary policy could not long maintain itself, and, some time after the outbreak of the war it was announced that, on its termination, Italian should become the official language of Malta.

Now on this all-important point, the new Constitution of Malta effects a statesmanlike compromise. In the Senate and legislative assembly which are set up under the "Malta Constitution, Letters Patent 1921," English, Italian, and Maltese may be spoken. The speeches are to be printed in the reports of the proceedings in English or Italian. Copies of all laws proposed or enacted are to be printed in English or Italian, whilst all records are to be made in English or in both English and Italian, as the Senate may direct. The English language, as the official language of the British Commonwealth, and the Italian language, as the established language of record of the courts of law in Malta, are to be the official languages of the islands.

In the matter of self-government, owing to Malta's unique position as a great military and naval station, certain important reservations are made as regards imperial property, the navy, army, air force, and so forth, but, otherwise, the Maltese obtain the fullest possible measure of home rule. The new act, which was formally promulgated amidst scenes of much enthusiasm some weeks ago, comes into force at the end of October.

Geometry Films

THOSE who keep in touch, as far as possible, with the development of educational work throughout the world cannot fail to be impressed with the tendency, displayed on all sides, to make the "acquisition of learning," as Archbishop Whately would have put it, as easy as possible. Now Archbishop Whately, great scholar though he was, may have overstated his case when he declared that "the acquisition of learning is always irksome." What he meant to imply, however, is really quite unmistakable, namely, that no very high standard of education can ever be attained without discipline. The human mind, all the apparently brilliant exceptions notwithstanding, must always find the acquisition of real learning irksome, and the only remedy, now as always, is discipline. If this discipline is not secured and maintained in one way, it must be secured and maintained in another. If the child is spared the mental discipline of the multiplication table by the use of a counting frame, he must yet acquire this mental discipline in some other way.

It is for fundamental reasons such as these that many people, no matter how sympathetic they may feel toward the general effort "to make school more interesting," are in no hurry to commend any system which claims to elucidate a subject without effort. The ingenious and interesting scheme devised by Charles H. Sampson, an instructor in the Huntington School, Boston, for teaching geometry, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say arousing an interest in geometry, by means of motion pictures, should not perhaps be included in this category. Mr. Sampson lays great stress on the fact that he does not seek to do away with the textbook, much less the teacher, but simply to render the work of both easier and more effective by awakening "in the pupil" "a desire for lines, surfaces, and solids, by seeing them perform their parts upon the motion picture screen."

Thus, describing the value of the screen in bringing home to the pupil the definition of commensurable quantities, he says: "A picture of a table appears. Upon it is a pint measure and a gill measure and a pitcher. All these objects are of glass. The pitcher is filled with a colored liquid which shows up well on the screen. A hand appears, grasps the pitcher, fills the gill measure, and turns the contents of the gill into the pint measure. This process is repeated four times. The quantities are commensurable. The gill goes into the pint an exact number of times. There is nothing left in the gill measure. The pint measure is exactly full."

Now, Mr. Sampson would not, of course, claim that

there is anything new about such a method of visual instruction, save the fact that it is presented as a motion picture. Oranges, apples, and beads, to say nothing of fingers, have been requisitioned, probably for centuries, to demonstrate the elements of mathematics, but they have always been recognized as childish things to be put away as soon as possible. They undoubtedly serve their purpose. They create an interest in addition, subtraction, and so on, but if the work is done properly, the pupil very quickly learns to be rid of such aids, and to launch out into the very invigorating realm of pure reason.

Again, Mr. Sampson says: "If you as a student of plane geometry wished to learn how to bisect an angle, had you rather learn this from the printed page of your textbook, or would you be interested in learning from an animated construction on the screen? Certainly, there is no objection to supplementing the work of the classroom by the animated geometrical pictures." Well, if the end in view were simply to learn geometry, perhaps there would be no objection. But then, is this the end in view? How many boys and girls who learn geometry in school ever put geometry to any practical use afterward? What they do put to practical use, every hour of every day afterward, is the mental discipline they secure by learning geometry. The question is, Do they achieve this mental discipline best through geometry films, or textbooks, or a combination of both?

Editorial Notes

THE question, "Against whom are we preparing to fight?" is one that is found to be asked with ever greater insistence and frequency by those people in the United States who stop for a moment to consider the present proposed expenditure on naval armament. It was asked, the other day, by Judge George W. Anderson of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in the course of an address at Williams College. "Three and four years ago," declared Judge Anderson, in effect, "the men in the army and navy were told they were in the war to end war. Today, they are told officially, if not authoritatively, that America went into the war for no such foolish and flimsy moral and peace-securing ideal." In other words, the country is being invited to prepare for the next war. With whom? An attempt to answer this question must, surely, result in "many revelations."

THE English people are said not to appreciate the bagpipes, but if you tell a Scotsman that, he only smiles and shrugs his shoulders, more in sorrow than in anger. Those who talk about the bagpipes as being unmusical, and make remarks about "squeaky bags," only show that they have never seen a Highland regiment on the march, with its long, easy stride, headed by its pipe band. Fewer still, perhaps, have heard the pipers start up "Hi, Johnny Cope, are you wakin' yet?" in the early morning after reveille has sounded, or watched an eightsome reel being danced. There is a popular song in Scotland which recounts how on one occasion the Scots, headed by a hundred pipers, crossed the border and, when the Esk was swollen, red, and deep, the braw lads swam over to English ground and "danced themselves dry to the pibroch sound." One cannot imagine dancing oneself dry to a waltz tune or a fox trot, but one could do it to an Irish jig. Of course, the Irish also have bagpipes, and are also great musicians.

LORD BEATTY having been elected by the council of the Royal United Service Institution as chairman for the present year, the question comes forward how to make the Whitehall Museum, the home of the institution, more attractive and instructive, so that people should gain some idea of the naval and military history of England since the time of James I, who built the splendid banqueting hall that not one Englishman out of a thousand who pass it day by day has ever entered, though all could do so. Several schemes have been suggested, such as having figures in the costumes of the old navy and army on view, but an enterprising Londoner aptly proposes that the only way is to get Admiral Sims to attend at certain hours, and have police stationed before the entrance to keep back the crowd.

THE MIDDLE CLASSES UNION in Reading, England, has been getting into trouble with the master bakers, by suggesting that their bread should be cheaper. The secretary for the National Association of Master Bakers replied, according to a report in the Evening Standard of London, "I quite fail to know what the Middle Classes Union has to do with the price of bread at Reading or elsewhere. I think it would be just as well if the Middle Classes Union did not interfere with other people's business." But, after all, the middle classes must live, and at the present time they are the people who cannot indulge in cake or buns. The price of bread—ne vous en déplaise—really does seem very much their business.

"I WANT ONE MORE." This was the first speech in the new Irish Parliament, and though it had the recommendation of brevity it was entirely unofficial, and came from the photographer who was permitted to throw a flashlight upon the proceedings. Mr. Speaker, who had just taken his seat in all the glories of robes and full-bottomed wig, gave his permission, but rebuked with a stern "Order!" the flutter occasioned by the sudden illumination. It was remarked with fitting emphasis, after the silence that then fell, that whatever disorder there might be in other parts of the kingdom, there would be order in the new Parliament of Northern Ireland.

THE day when every man may own a machine with which he can navigate the air apparently draws near rapidly, as witness the report that successful tests have been made in France of an invention propelled by man power which carries the operator for a limited distance. The power is applied by a framework similar to that of a bicycle, and the man who in recent years has made a hundred miles a day on the road may soon be able to cover that distance through the air by his own efforts alone.